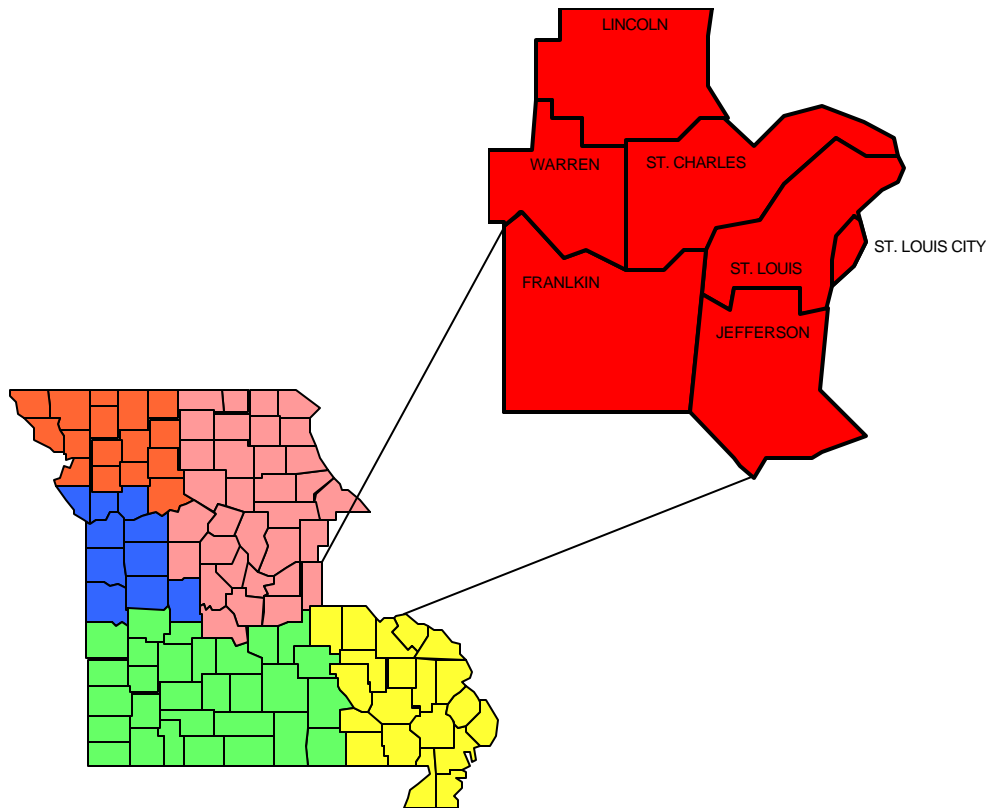


St. Louis HIV Region



2000 Population Estimates for the St. Louis HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Franklin County	91,436	97.5%	882	0.9%	224	0.2%	272	0.3%	678	0.7%	93,807	100.0%
Jefferson County	193,102	97.5%	1,354	0.7%	577	0.3%	736	0.4%	2,002	1.0%	198,009	100.0%
Lincoln County	37,435	96.1%	677	1.7%	143	0.4%	79	0.2%	444	1.1%	38,944	100.0%
St. Charles County	268,756	94.7%	7,635	2.7%	657	0.2%	2,405	0.8%	4,176	1.5%	283,883	100.0%
St. Louis City	152,666	43.8%	178,266	51.2%	950	0.3%	6,985	2.0%	7,022	2.0%	348,189	100.0%
St. Louis County	780,830	76.8%	193,306	19.0%	1,717	0.2%	22,857	2.2%	14,577	1.4%	1,016,315	100.0%
Warren County	23,517	95.9%	476	1.9%	110	0.4%	63	0.3%	314	1.3%	24,525	100.0%
Region Totals	1,547,742	77.2%	382,596	19.1%	4,378	0.2%	33,397	1.7%	29,213	1.5%	2,003,672	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

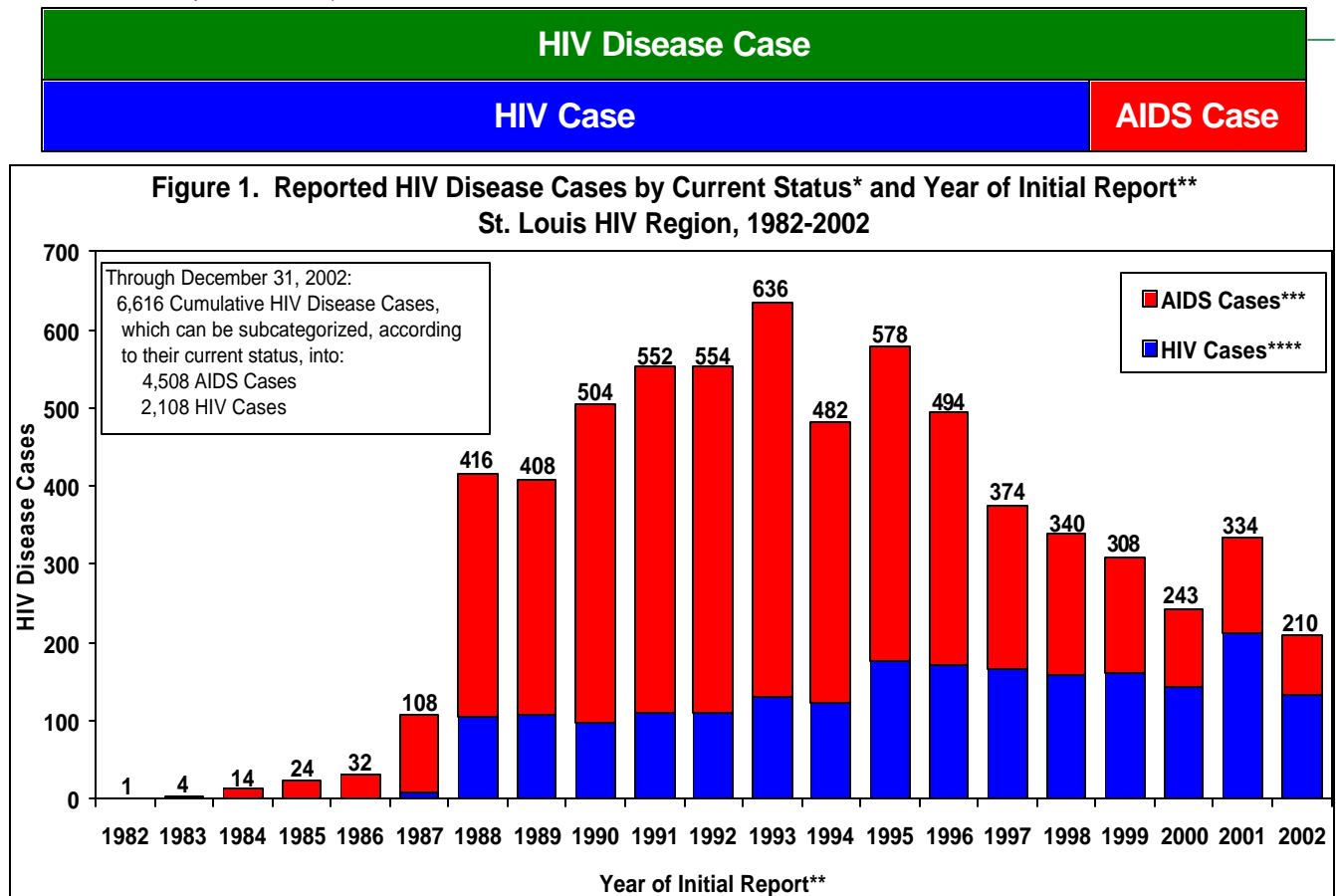
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 6,616 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents of the St. Louis HIV Region. In 2002, 210 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. This is a large decrease of 124 cases (37.1%) from the 334 new cases reported in the previous year 2001. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 83.)
- Of the 6,616 HIV Disease cases, 4,508 (68.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 2,380 (52.8%) of the 4,508 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 2,128 (47.2%) are living. In 2002, 181 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (page 79) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled “**Trends**” on page 83).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that, in 2001, 282 AIDS cases were reported from the St. Louis Metropolitan Area[#]; the corresponding rate was 10.8 cases per 100,000 population. This rate is approximately half the average rate for all U.S. metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population (19.0).
- Of the 6,616 reported HIV Disease cases, 2,108 (31.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 132 HIV cases* were reported in 2002. This is a significant decrease of 41.6% from the 226 cases reported in 2001.

[#]The St. Louis Metropolitan Area consists of six Missouri counties (Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren), St. Louis City, and five Illinois counties (Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair).

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2002, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included (instead, they are included among the AIDS cases reported in 2002).



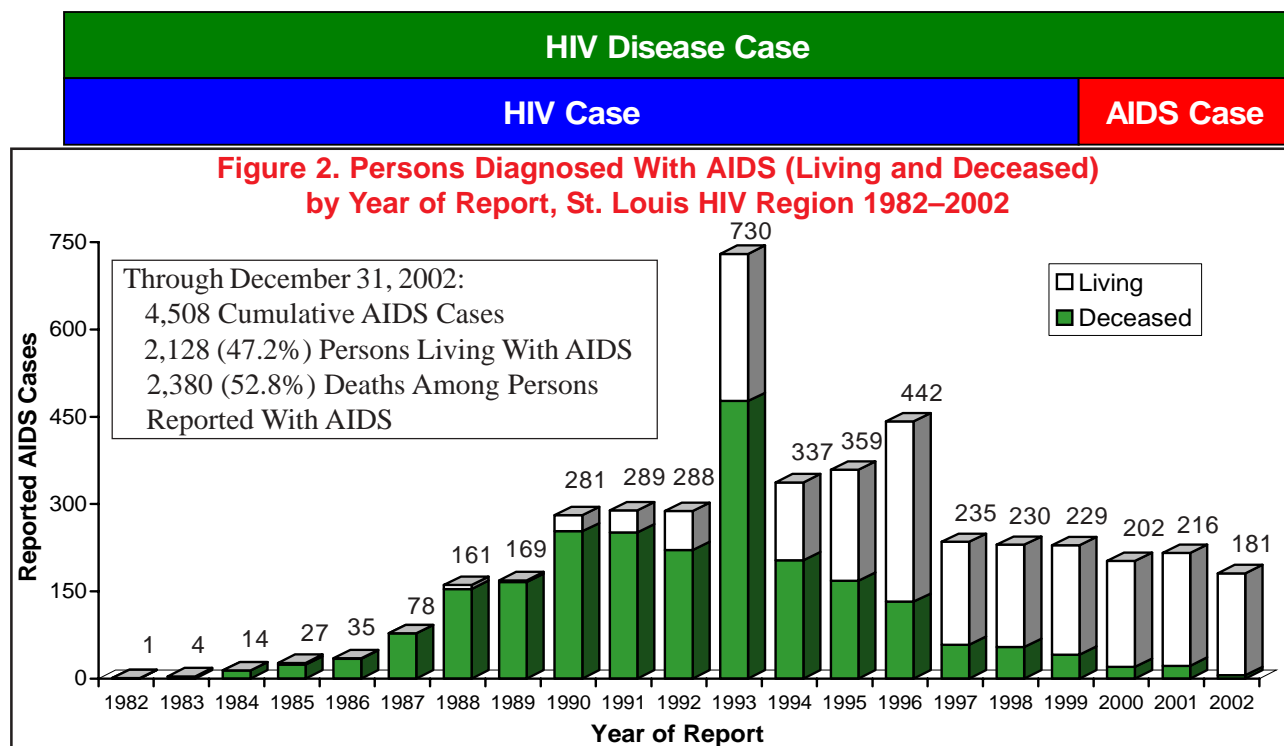
*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprise 81.8% of the 2,108 cumulative reported HIV cases and 89.3% of the 4,508 reported AIDS cases.
- Blacks* are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although blacks make up only about 19% of the St. Louis HIV Region's population, they accounted for 46.2% of HIV cases and 51.9% of AIDS cases reported in 2002. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2002 in blacks (15.9) was 4.0 times the rate in whites* (3.9). However, the rates for both blacks and whites have declined.
- The over-representation of blacks is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 27 female HIV cases reported in 2002, 18 (66.7%) were in black females. Of the 26 female AIDS cases reported in 2002, 17 (65.4%) were in black females.
- For Hispanics, although the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been relatively small (26 cumulative HIV cases with 5 cases reported in 2002; 53 cumulative AIDS cases with 5 cases reported in 2002), the increase in AIDS cases is significant compared to no cases reported in 2001.
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (4 HIV cases and 11 AIDS cases in Asians; 2 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians). One HIV case was reported in Asians in 2002; no HIV cases were reported in American Indians in 2002.
- Of the 132 HIV cases reported in 2002, 37.1% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 34.1% in 20-29 year olds, 20.5% in 40-49 year olds, 4.5% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 3.8% in 13-19 year olds. These data indicate that many infections occur in persons in their twenties and thirties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002: 62 (47.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 1 (0.8%) in MSM/IDUs; 2 (1.5%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 18 (13.6%) in heterosexual contacts; and 49 (37.1%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Of the 179 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002: 95 (53.1%) were in MSM; 4 (2.2%) in MSM/IDUs; 14 (7.8%) in IDUs; 21 (11.7%) in heterosexual contacts; and 44 (24.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Table 2 shows HIV and AIDS cases by adjusted exposure category. In this table, those cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult", many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, heterosexual contact) in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of these cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation.
- A total of 15 perinatal HIV cases and 26 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2002, no perinatal HIV cases and no perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth, or through breastfeeding.)
- Information on HIV-exposed infants is found in the "Missouri" section on page 47.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case

AIDS Case

Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982–2002

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2002*	%	Cumulative	%	Reported 2002	%	Cumulative	%	Cumulative	%
Gender										
Male	105	(79.5%)	1,724	(81.8%)	155	(85.6%)	4,026	(89.3%)	5,750	(86.9%)
Female	27	(20.5%)	384	(18.2%)	26	(14.4%)	482	(10.7%)	866	(13.1%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	60	(45.5%)	960	(45.5%)	82	(45.3%)	2,476	(54.9%)	3,436	(51.9%)
Black	61	(46.2%)	1,099	(52.1%)	94	(51.9%)	1,965	(43.6%)	3,064	(46.3%)
Hispanic	5	(3.8%)	26	(1.2%)	5	(2.8%)	53	(1.2%)	79	(1.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	(0.8%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.2%)	15	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)
Unknown	5	(3.8%)	17	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	17	(0.3%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	51	(38.6%)	872	(41.4%)	74	(40.9%)	2,340	(51.9%)	3,212	(48.5%)
Black Male	43	(32.6%)	811	(38.5%)	77	(42.5%)	1,627	(36.1%)	2,438	(36.9%)
Hispanic Male	5	(3.8%)	24	(1.1%)	4	(2.2%)	47	(1.0%)	71	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	(0.8%)	3	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.2%)	12	(0.2%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)
Unknown Male	5	(3.8%)	12	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(0.2%)
White Female	9	(6.8%)	88	(4.2%)	8	(4.4%)	136	(3.0%)	224	(3.4%)
Black Female	18	(13.6%)	288	(13.4%)	17	(9.4%)	338	(7.5%)	626	(9.5%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	1	(0.6%)	6	(0.1%)	8	(0.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.1%)
Age at Diagnosis[‡]										
<13	0	(0.0%)	16	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	32	(0.7%)		
13-19	5	(3.8%)	111	(5.3%)	4	(2.2%)	48	(1.1%)		
20-29	45	(34.1%)	736	(34.9%)	21	(11.6%)	936	(20.8%)		
30-39	49	(37.1%)	815	(38.7%)	72	(39.8%)	2,050	(45.5%)		
40-49	27	(20.5%)	320	(15.2%)	56	(30.9%)	1,014	(22.5%)		
50+	6	(4.5%)	110	(5.2%)	28	(15.5%)	428	(9.5%)		
St. Louis HIV Region Total	132 (100.0%)		2,108 (100.0%)		181 (100.0%)		4,508 (100.0%)		6,616 (100.0%)	

* HIV Cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

† For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.

‡ For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Table 2. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category, St. Louis HIV Region Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002**	%	Cumulative	%	Reported 2002	%	Cumulative	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	89	(67.4%)	1,412	(67.5%)	122	(68.2%)	3,325	(74.4%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(2.3%)	75	(3.6%)	7	(3.9%)	275	(6.2%)
Injecting Drug Use	4	(3.0%)	136	(6.5%)	15	(8.4%)	314	(7.0%)
Heterosexual Contact	36	(27.3%)	451	(21.6%)	34	(19.0%)	459	(10.3%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	13	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	58	(1.3%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.2%)	1	(0.6%)	40	(0.9%)
Risk Not Specified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	132 (100.0%)		2,092 (100.0%)		179 (100.0%)		4,471 (100.0%)	
Pediatric Subtotal	0		16		2		37	
Total	132		2,108		181		4,508	

**Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

*Throughout this document, whenever HIV Disease is being discussed, the term "white" indicates a non-Hispanic white person, and "black" indicates a non-Hispanic black person. All persons whose ethnicity is reported as Hispanic, regardless of race (e.g., white or black), are characterized as "Hispanic".

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Where

- Of the 2,108 cumulative HIV cases reported from the St. Louis HIV Region, 63.6% were from St. Louis City, 29.8% from St. Louis County, and 3.4% from St. Charles County. The remaining 67 (3.2%) cases came from the 4 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-42 reported cases. See Figure 9 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51). Of the 1,099 cumulative HIV cases reported in blacks, the majority were from St. Louis City (782 cases, or 71.2%) and St. Louis County (308 cases, or 28.2%).
- Of the 4,508 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the St. Louis HIV Region, 2,693 (59.7%) were from St. Louis City, 1,466 (32.5%) from St. Louis County, and 163 (3.6%) from St. Charles County. The remaining 186 (4.1%) cases came from the 4 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 15-107 reported cases. See figure 10 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 51). Of the 1,965 cumulative AIDS cases reported in blacks, 1,341 (68.2%) were from St. Louis City and 597 (30.4%) from St. Louis County.
- Tables 3 and 4 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Table 5 summarizes the numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity and area. The highest rates, and the largest numbers of reported cases, are from St. Louis City. For HIV cases reported in 2002, the rate for cases reported from St. Louis City (19.5) is approximately 4 times the rate for St. Louis County (5.3).
- Of the 68 HIV cases reported from St. Louis City in 2002, 54.4% were in blacks and 33.8% were in whites. Of the 54 HIV cases reported from St. Louis County in 2002, 44.4% were in blacks and 50.0% were in whites.
- Table 8 in the “**Missouri**” section (page 50) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the St. Louis HIV Region (and in St. Louis City and County) with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.

**Table 3. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City [†]	1,340	100.0%	531	39.6%	782	58.4%	13	1.0%
St. Louis County [†]	629	100.0%	302	48.0%	308	49.0%	12	1.9%
St. Charles County [†]	72	100.0%	67	93.1%	3	4.2%	1	1.4%
Remainder of Region [†]	67	100.0%	60	89.6%	6	9.0%	0	0.0%
St. Louis HIV Region [†]	2,108	100.0%	960	45.5%	1,099	52.1%	26	1.2%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Table 4. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002**

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City [†]	2,693	100.0%	1,313	48.8%	1,341	49.8%	31	1.2%
St. Louis County [†]	1,466	100.0%	846	57.7%	597	40.7%	17	1.2%
St. Charles County [†]	163	100.0%	143	87.7%	16	9.8%	4	2.5%
Remainder of Region [†]	186	100.0%	174	93.5%	11	5.9%	1	0.5%
St. Louis HIV Region [†]	4,508	100.0%	2,476	54.9%	1,965	43.6%	53	1.2%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 5. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

Geographic Area	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City [†]	68	100.0%	19.5	23	33.8%	15.1	37	54.4%	20.8	3	4.4%	42.7
St. Louis County [†]	54	100.0%	5.3	27	50.0%	3.5	24	44.4%	12.4	2	3.7%	13.7
St. Charles County [†]	7	100.0%	2.5	7	100.0%	2.6	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Remainder of Region [†]	3	100.0%	0.8	3	100.0%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Louis HIV Region [†]	132	100.0%	6.6	60	45.5%	3.9	61	46.2%	15.9	5	3.8%	17.1

*Per 100,000 population.
[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

- Table 9 in the "Missouri" section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for St. Louis City and County, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Kansas City and Outstate Missouri.
- Table 10 in the "Missouri" section (page 51) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2002 by race/ethnicity for the St. Louis HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.

**Table 6. AIDS Cases By County
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
CLINTON	59	9.8%
JERSEY	6	1.0%
MADISON	185	30.6%
MONROE	10	1.7%
ST. CLAIR	345	57.0%
TOTAL	605	100.0%

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

**Table 7: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
ADULT/ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	365	61.1%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	24	4.0%
INJECTING DRUG USE	81	13.6%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	50	8.4%
HEMOPHILIA/BLOOD TRANSFUSION	29	4.9%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	48	8.0%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	597	100.0%
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	5	62.5%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	3	37.5%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	8	100.0%
TOTAL	605	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

**Table 8. AIDS Cases By Gender
Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Illinois: Five Counties* in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2002**

	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER		
MALES	540	89.3%
FEMALES	65	10.7%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	317	52.4%
BLACK	273	45.1%
HISPANIC	14	2.3%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1	0.2%
AGE GROUP		
<13	8	1.3%
13-19	11	1.7%
20-29	117	19.3%
30-39	269	44.5%
40-49	149	24.6%
>49	51	8.4%
TOTAL	605	

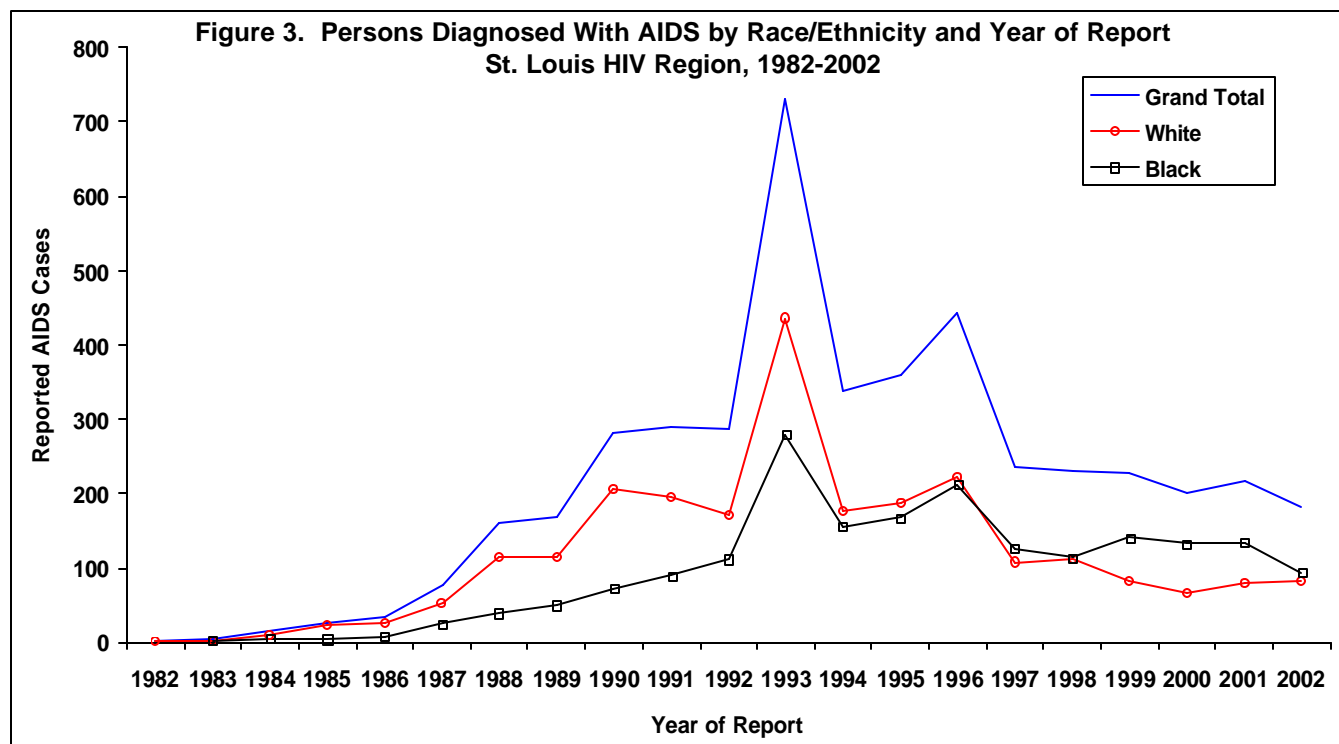
*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Figures 17 and 18 on page 94 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for St. Louis City and County by zip code area.
- Figure 8 in the "Missouri" section (page 49) shows, for the counties within St. Louis HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.
- Tables 6, 7, and 8 provide information on AIDS cases in the five Illinois counties which are part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area.

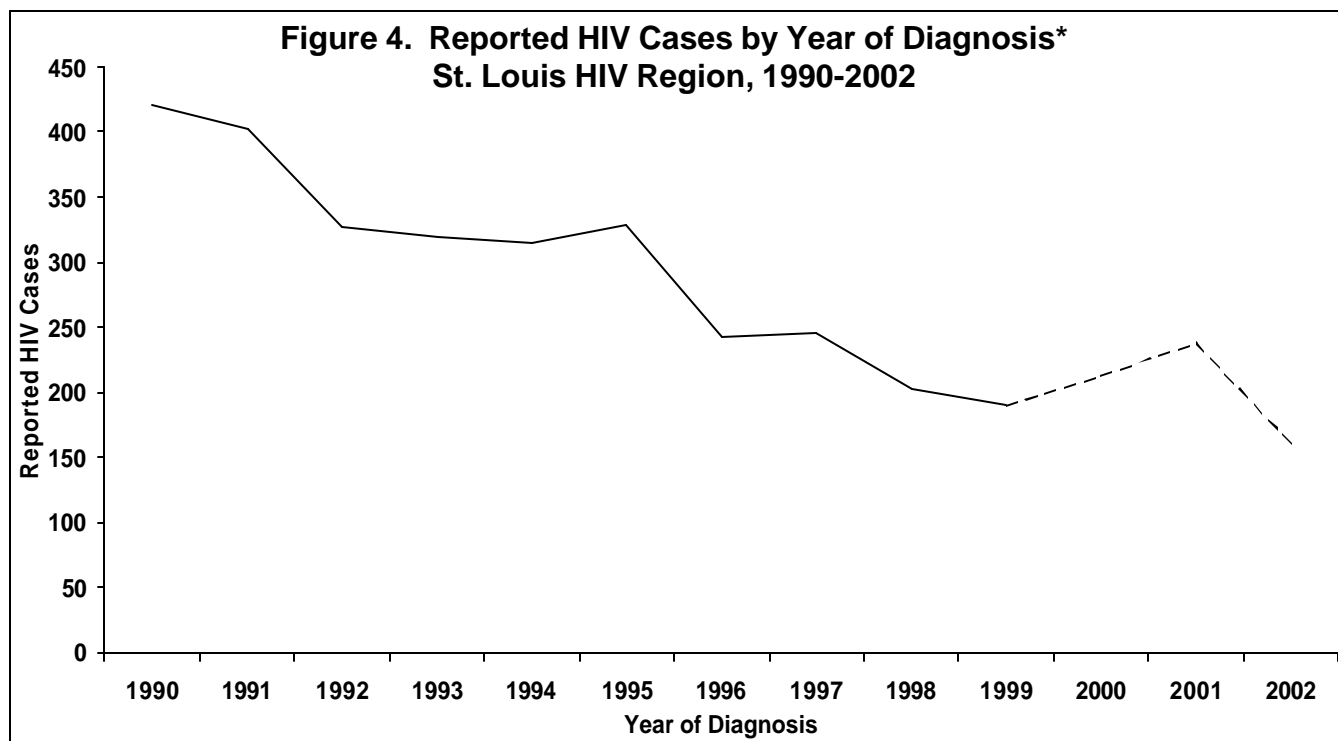
Trends

- The 210 HIV Disease cases initially reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 37.1% decrease from the 334 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 1 on page 78).
- The 181 AIDS cases reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents in 2002 represented a 16.2% decrease from the 216 cases reported in 2001 (see Figure 2 on page 79).
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by only 2.5% (from 80 cases reported in 2001 to 82 cases in 2002), while the number of reported cases in blacks decreased significantly by 30.4% (from 135 cases reported in 2001 to 94 cases in 2002). See Figure 3.
- The 2,128 persons living with AIDS at the end of 2002 represent a 5.0% increase over the 2,026 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 2001.
- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic:
 - In recent years, women have, in general, been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2002, 14.4% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1996), 11.5% were in females.
 - Blacks have likewise generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases, and during each of the last three years have made up more than 50% of all reported cases (51.9% of AIDS cases reported in 2002). Five years previously (in 1997), blacks made up 55.3% of reported AIDS cases. Figure 3 shows AIDS cases in whites and blacks by year of report.
 - Heterosexual contacts have, from the mid-1980's through 2002, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2002, it is estimated that eventually about 19% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 2). Five years previously (in 1997), heterosexual contacts made up 14.3% of reported AIDS cases.



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
 - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 80), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and black, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and black.
 - In Table 2 (page 80), cases currently placed in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 2 (page 80) indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a decreasing proportion are MSM and an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections likely continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- Figure 4 shows reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} for the period from 1990-2002. The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases generally decreased through the year 1999; a small increase was seen in 2000 and 2001. The number declined beyond the 1999 level in 2002, consistent with the declining trend prior to 1999.
- Figures 5-8 show reported HIV cases[†] by year of diagnosis^{††} according to gender, race/ethnicity, race/ethnicity and gender, and age group. (Some caution should be exercised in interpreting these graphs, and the similar graphs which follow, given the fact that the numbers for more recent years are estimates that attempt to adjust for reporting delays.)
- In general, there is a decrease noted in 2002 in almost all categories since 2001. However, the decrease among white males and females and among teenagers are less marked than in other categories.



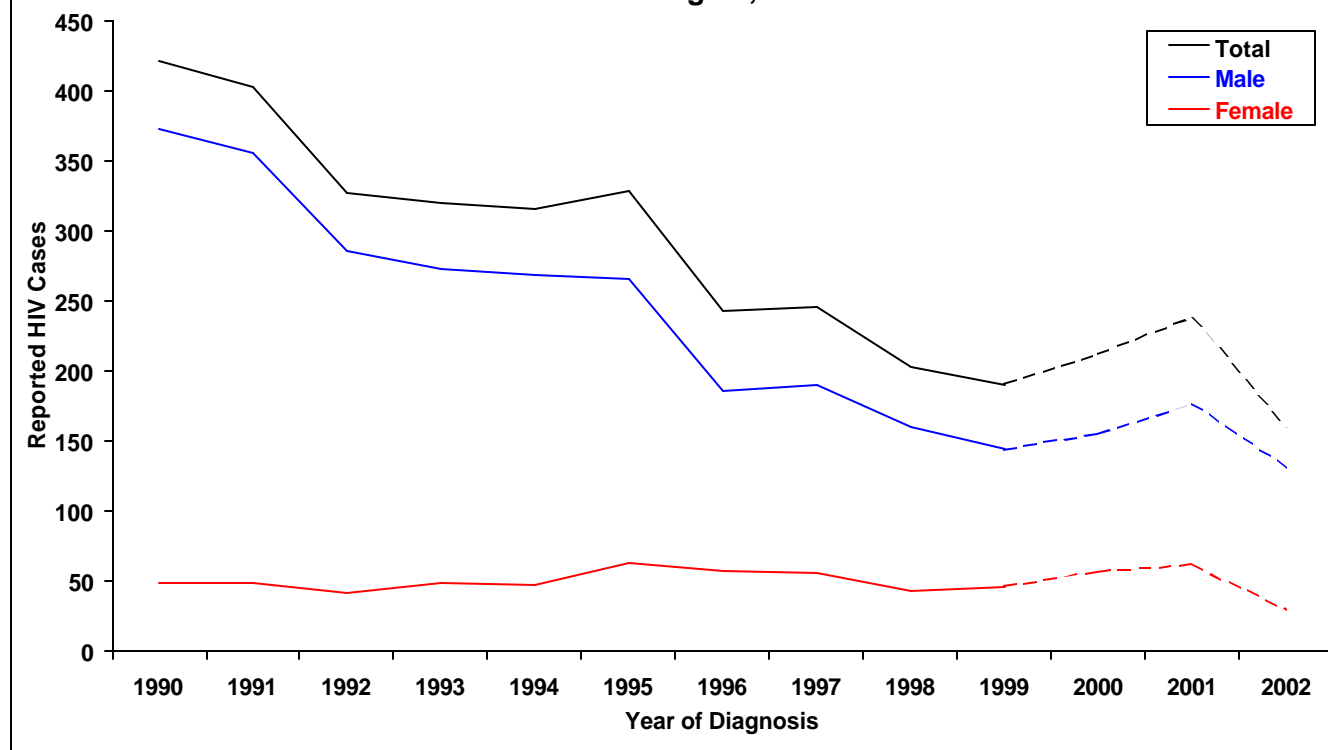
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

[†] The HIV cases shown in Figures 4-8 represent individuals who were HIV cases (i.e., HIV infected but not AIDS) at the time of initial diagnosis of HIV infection. Some of these individuals have subsequently progressed to AIDS, while the rest currently remain HIV cases. However, in these figures, where the emphasis is on status at the time of initial diagnosis, all are considered HIV cases. (This is in contrast to the way data is presented in Table 1 and similar tables. In these tables, once an individual who is an HIV case meets the case definition for AIDS, he or she is no longer counted as an HIV case, and instead is counted as an AIDS case.)

^{††} Adjustments were made for delays in reporting of cases. That is, for more recent years, not all cases diagnosed during these years have been reported as yet. To adjust for this, estimates were made, based on past experience, of the additional number of cases expected to ultimately be reported, and these expected cases were added to those already reported to give the estimated total number of cases for a given year as shown in the figure.

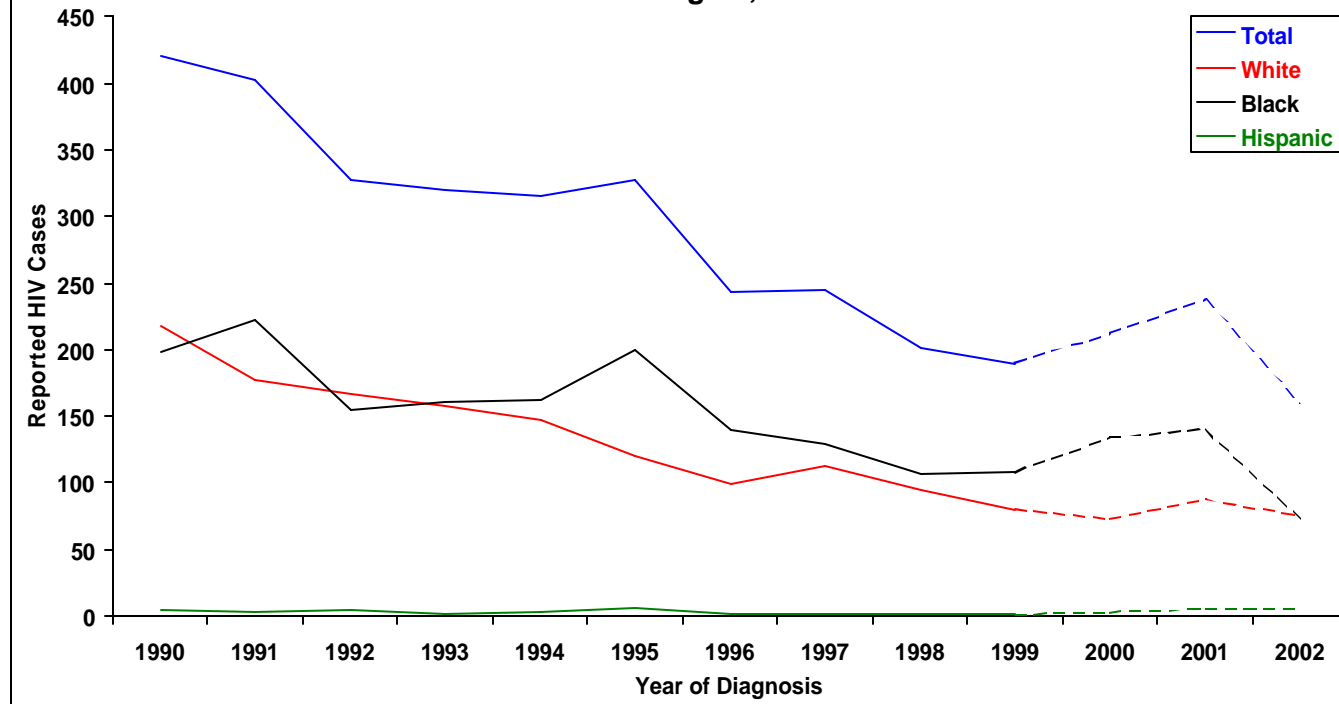
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Figure 5. Reported HIV Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis HIV Region, 1990-2002



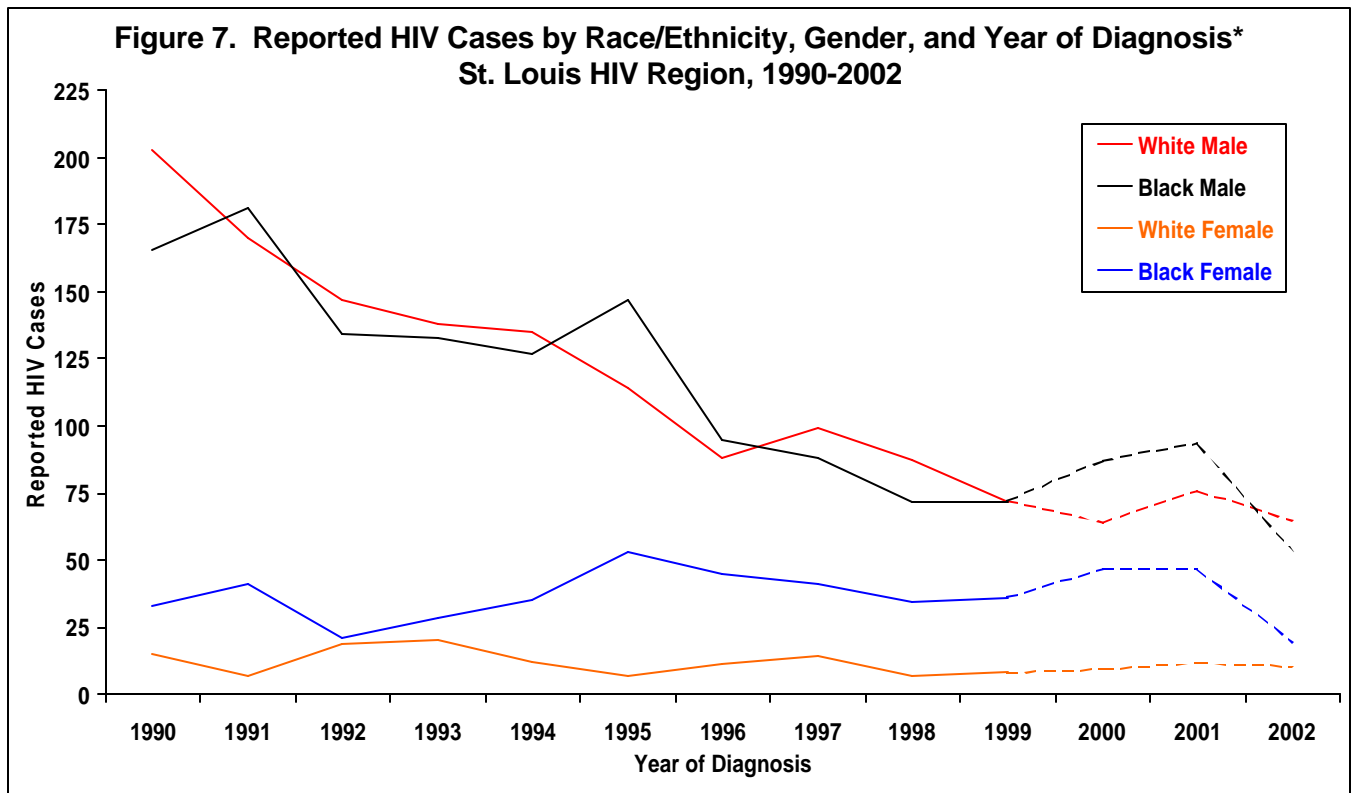
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 6. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis HIV Region, 1990-2002

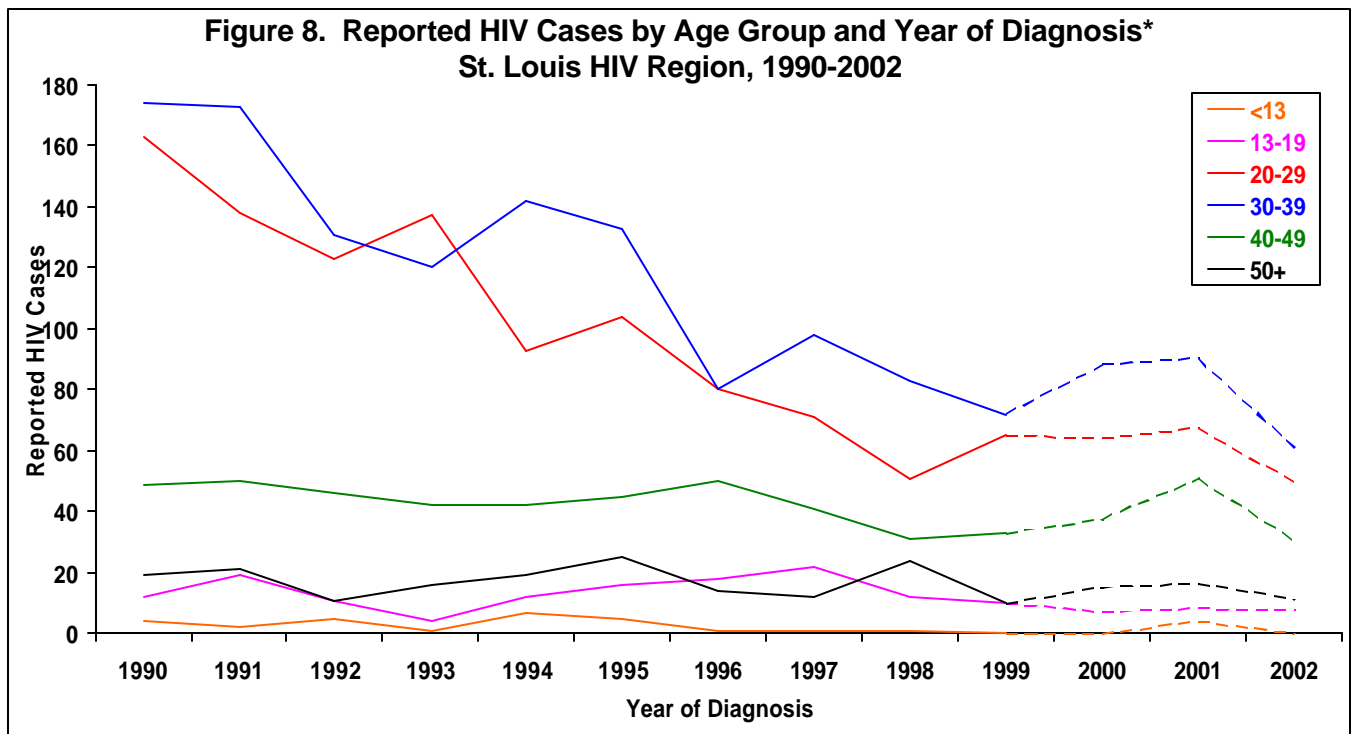


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

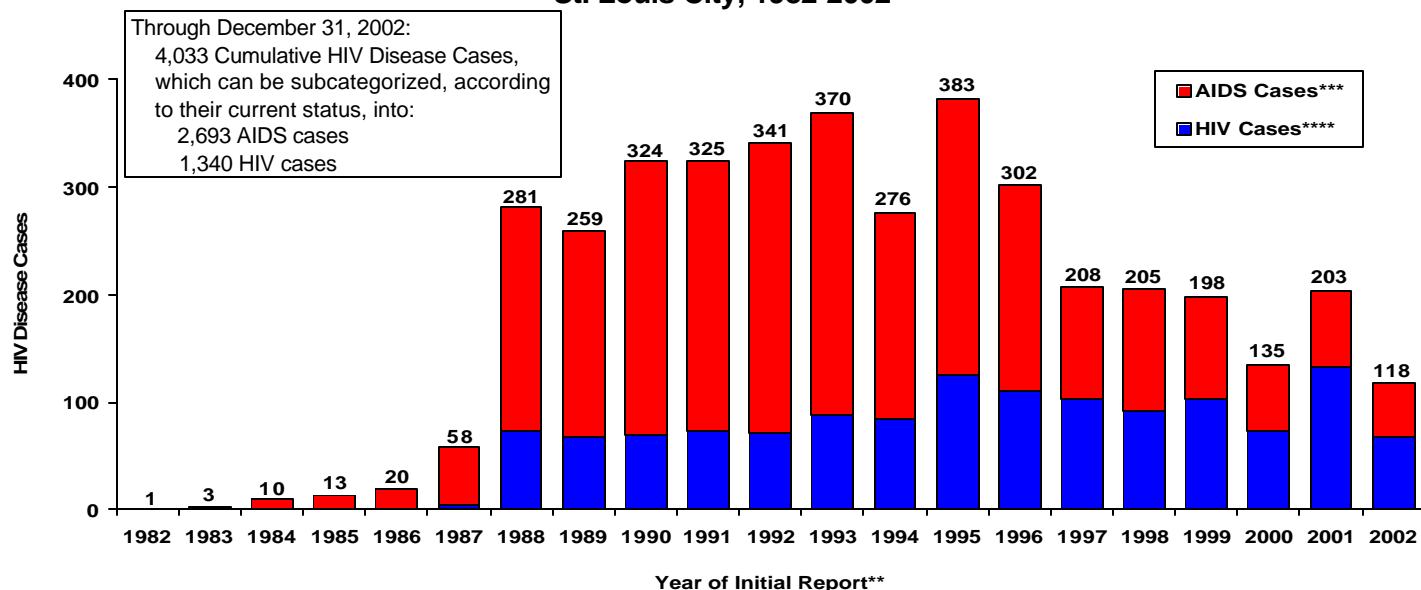
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

- In St. Louis City in 2002, approximately 70 cases were diagnosed, a dramatic decrease by about 55% from the approximately 155 cases reported in 2001. The decrease in diagnosed cases in St. Louis City in 2002 was most noticeable in black males, and in persons 20-49 years of age. See Figures 10-12 on pages 89 and 90.
- Trends in diagnosed HIV cases from St. Louis County differ from those seen in either St. Louis City or the region as a whole. In 2001, approximately 65 new HIV cases were diagnosed, a decrease of about 15 cases from the preceeding year and in 2002, approximately 63 cases were reported, a further decline. The decline is most noticeable among black males and females, while there has been an increase among whites. See Figures 14-16 on pages 92 and 93.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in St. Louis City

Figure 9. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report
St. Louis City, 1982-2002**



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases
 **Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

**Table 9. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*,
St. Louis City, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

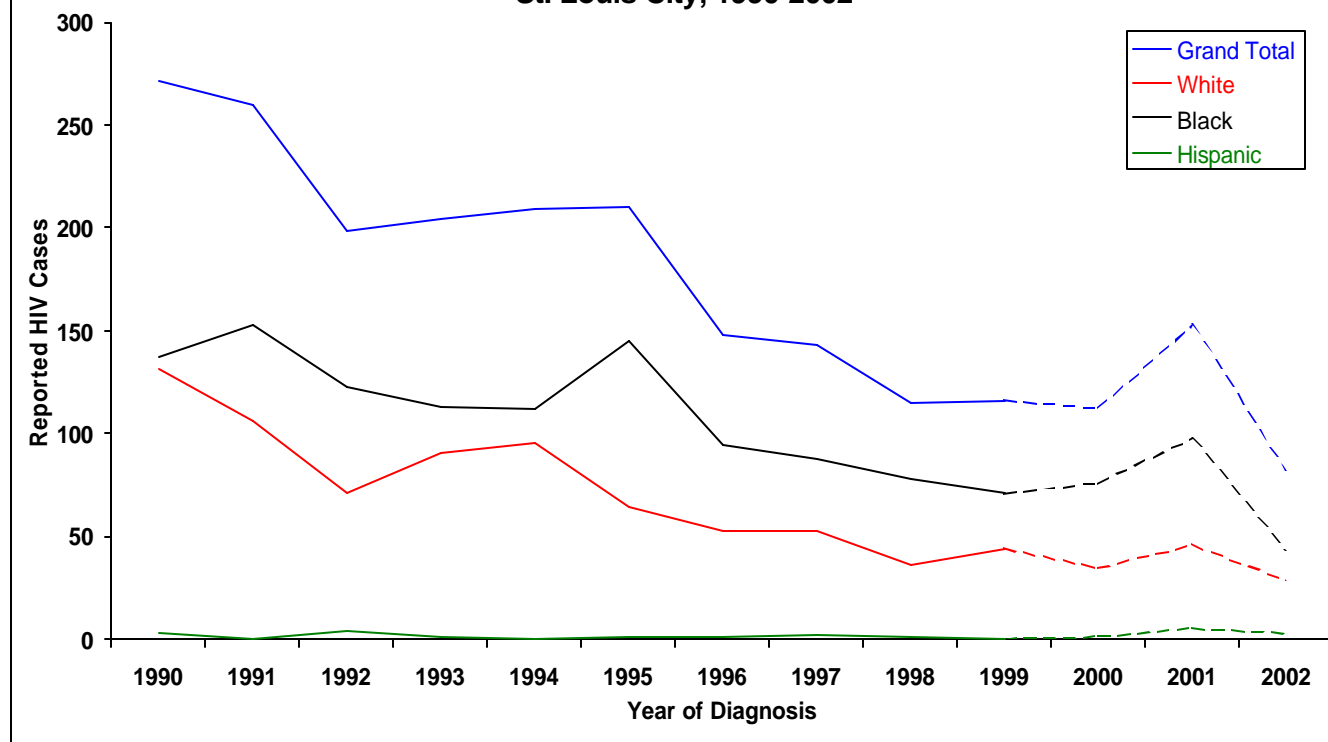
	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2002** Cases	%	Cumulative Cases	%	Reported 2002 Cases	%	Cumulative Cases	%	Cumulative Cases	%
Gender										
Male	52	(76.5%)	1,105	(82.5%)	101	(88.6%)	2,407	(89.5%)	3,512	(87.1%)
Female	16	(23.5%)	235	(17.5%)	13	(11.4%)	286	(10.5%)	521	(12.9%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	23	(33.8%)	531	(39.6%)	44	(38.6%)	1,313	(48.8%)	1,844	(45.7%)
Black	37	(54.4%)	782	(58.4%)	67	(58.8%)	1,341	(49.8%)	2,123	(52.6%)
Hispanic	3	(4.4%)	13	(1.0%)	3	(2.6%)	31	(1.2%)	44	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	(1.5%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.2%)	7	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	3	(0.1%)
Unknown	4	(5.9%)	12	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(0.3%)
Adjusted Exposure Category*										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	45	(66.2%)	905	(67.5%)	80	(70.2%)	2,003	(74.4%)	2,908	(72.1%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(1.5%)	56	(4.2%)	5	(4.4%)	199	(7.4%)	255	(6.3%)
Injecting Drug Users	1	(1.5%)	95	(7.1%)	7	(6.1%)	193	(7.2%)	288	(7.1%)
Heterosexual Contact	21	(30.9%)	266	(19.9%)	20	(17.5%)	252	(9.4%)	518	(12.8%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	16	(0.6%)	21	(0.5%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	1	(0.9%)	11	(0.4%)	14	(0.3%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.7%)	1	(0.9%)	16	(0.6%)	26	(0.6%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
St. Louis City Total	68 (100.0%)		1,340 (100.0%)		114 (100.0%)		2,693 (100.0%)		4,033 (100.0%)	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

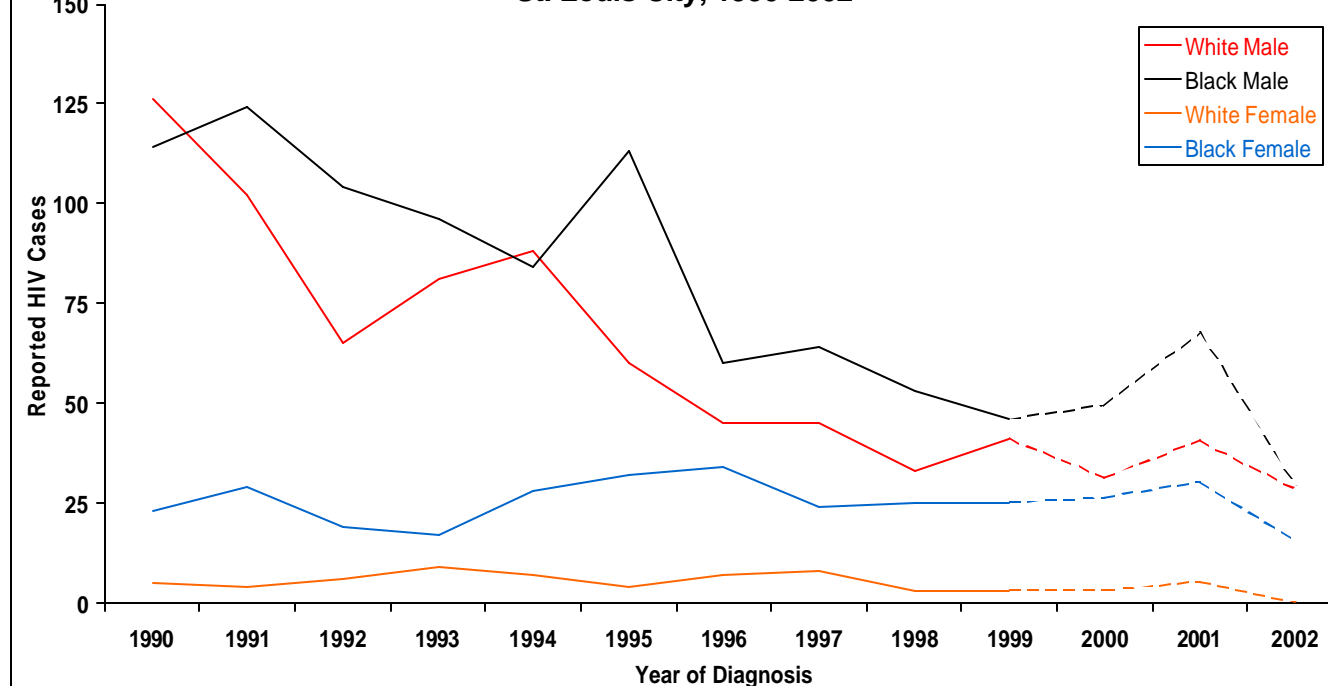
HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Figure 10. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis City, 1990-2002



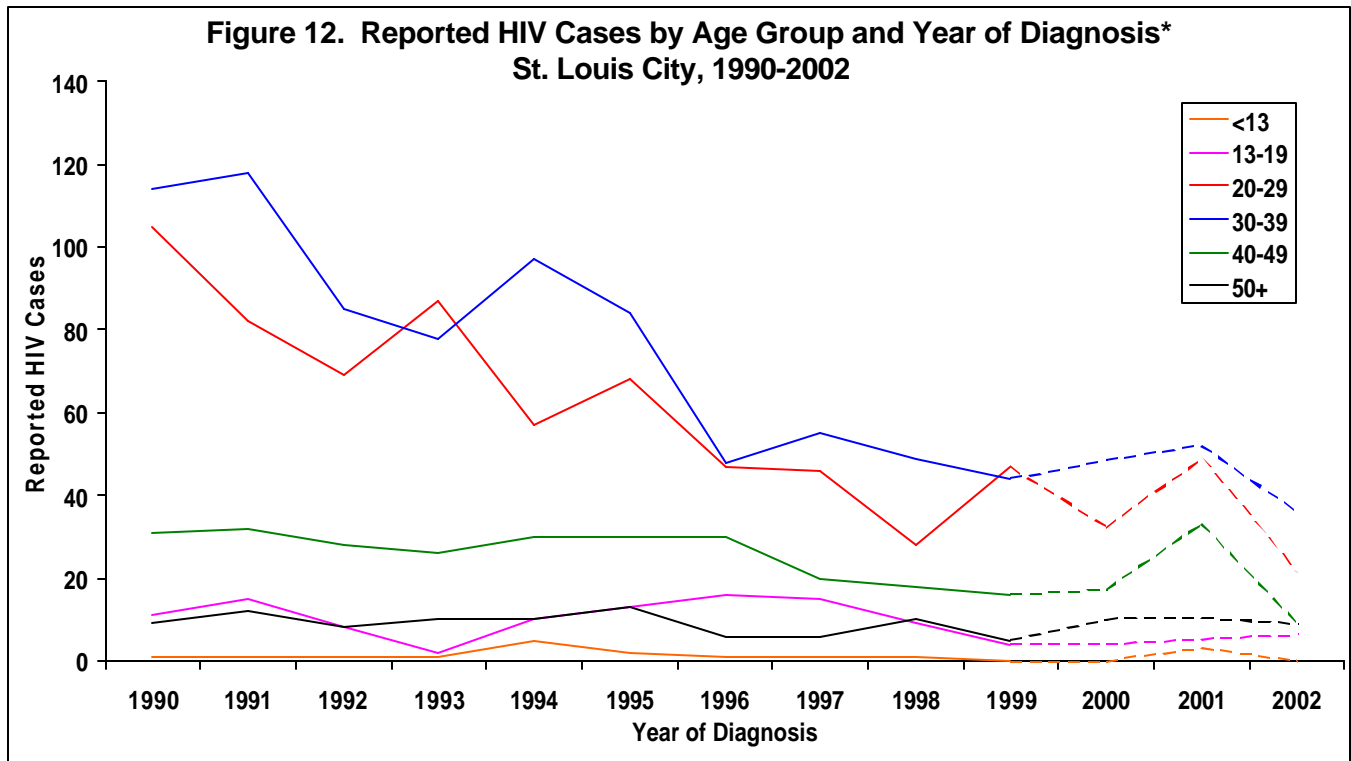
*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

Figure 11. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Year of Diagnosis*
St. Louis City, 1990-2002



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

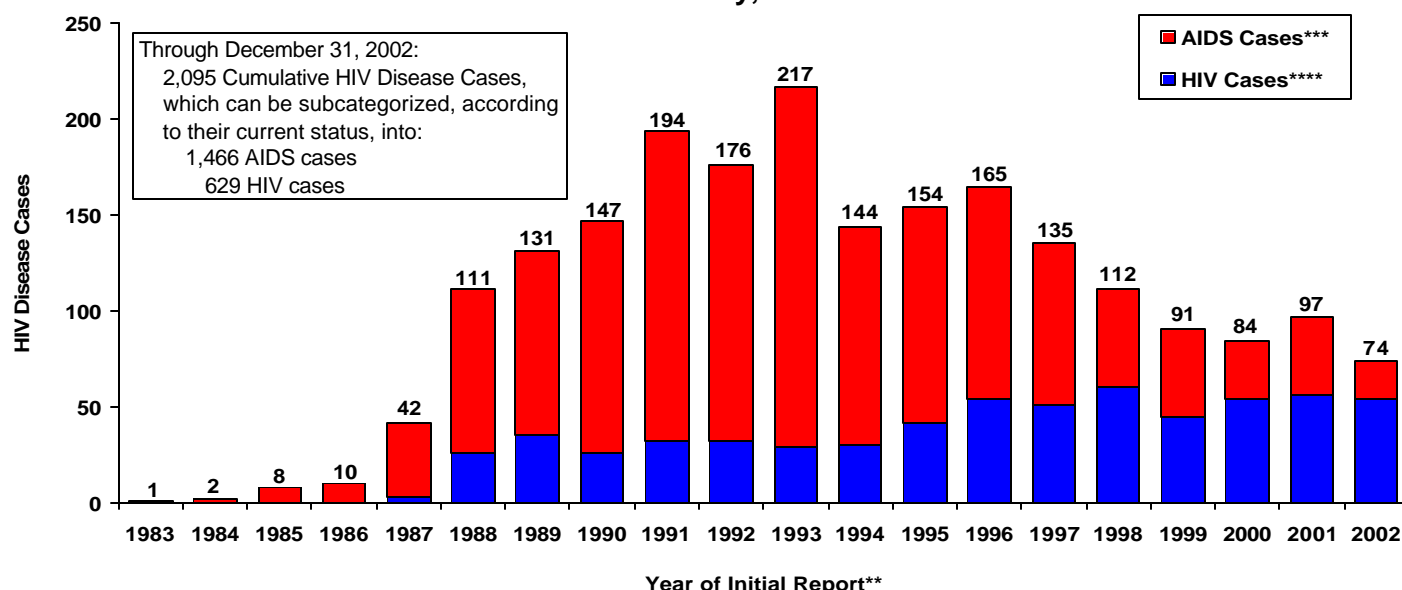


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in St. Louis County

Figure 13. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report
St. Louis County, 1983-2002**



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

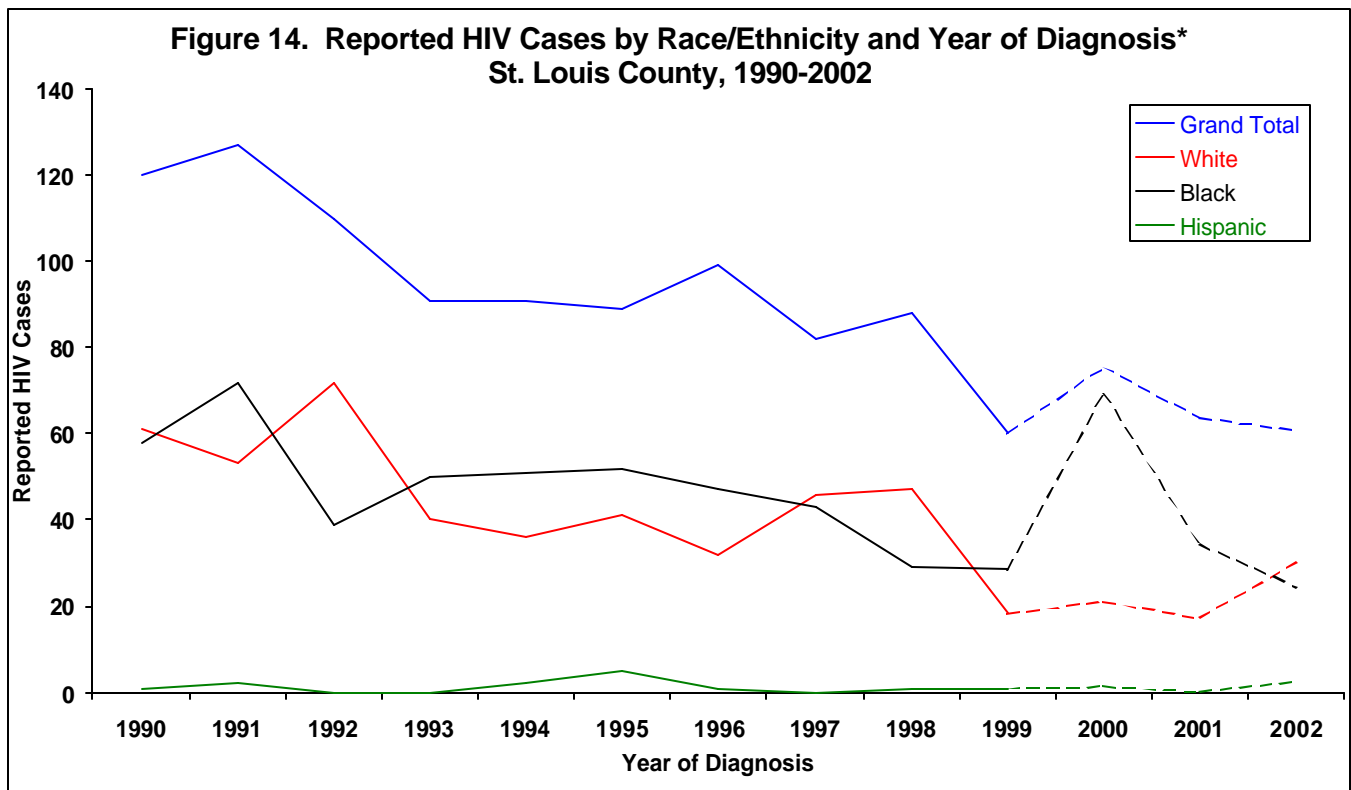
**Table 10. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*,
St. Louis County, Reported 2002 and Cumulative Through December 2002**

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2002**		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	46	(85.2%)	512	(81.4%)	40	(81.6%)	1,314	(89.6%)	1,826	(87.2%)
Female	8	(14.8%)	117	(18.6%)	9	(18.4%)	152	(10.4%)	269	(12.8%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	27	(50.0%)	302	(48.0%)	23	(46.9%)	846	(57.7%)	1,148	(54.8%)
Black	24	(44.4%)	308	(59.0%)	25	(51.0%)	597	(40.7%)	905	(43.2%)
Hispanic	2	(3.7%)	12	(1.9%)	1	(2.0%)	17	(1.2%)	29	(1.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.3%)	8	(0.4%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
Unknown	1	(1.9%)	3	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)
Adjusted Exposure Category*										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	37	(68.5%)	423	(67.2%)	33	(67.3%)	1,091	(74.4%)	1,514	(72.3%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(1.9%)	14	(2.2%)	1	(2.0%)	63	(4.3%)	77	(3.7%)
Injecting Drug Users	1	(1.9%)	24	(3.8%)	3	(6.1%)	87	(5.9%)	111	(5.3%)
Heterosexual Contact	15	(27.8%)	156	(24.8%)	12	(24.5%)	165	(11.3%)	321	(15.3%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	7	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	29	(2.0%)	35	(1.7%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(1.4%)	22	(1.1%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.5%)	11	(0.5%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.0%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
Missouri Total	54 (100.0%)		629 (100.0%)		49 (100.0%)		1,466 (100.0%)		2,095 (100.0%)	

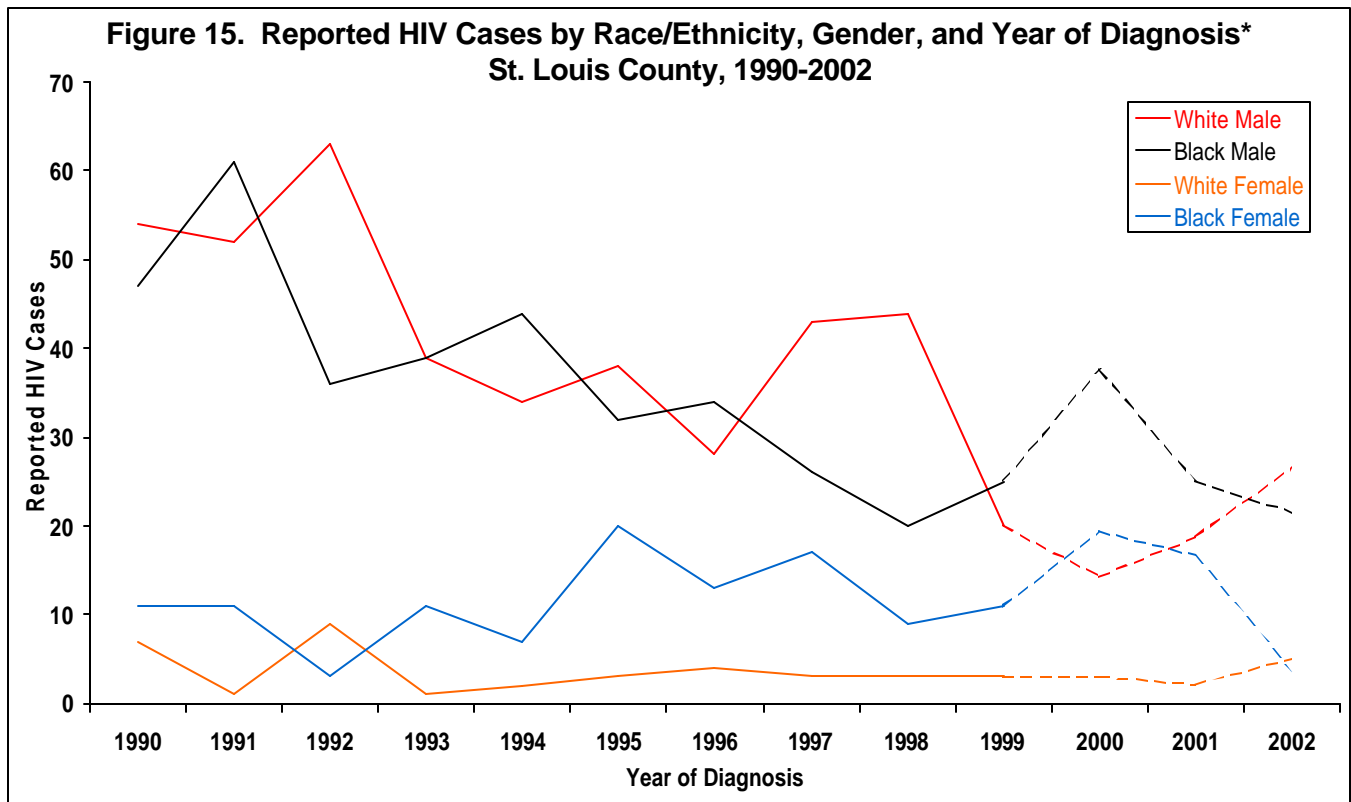
* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2002 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

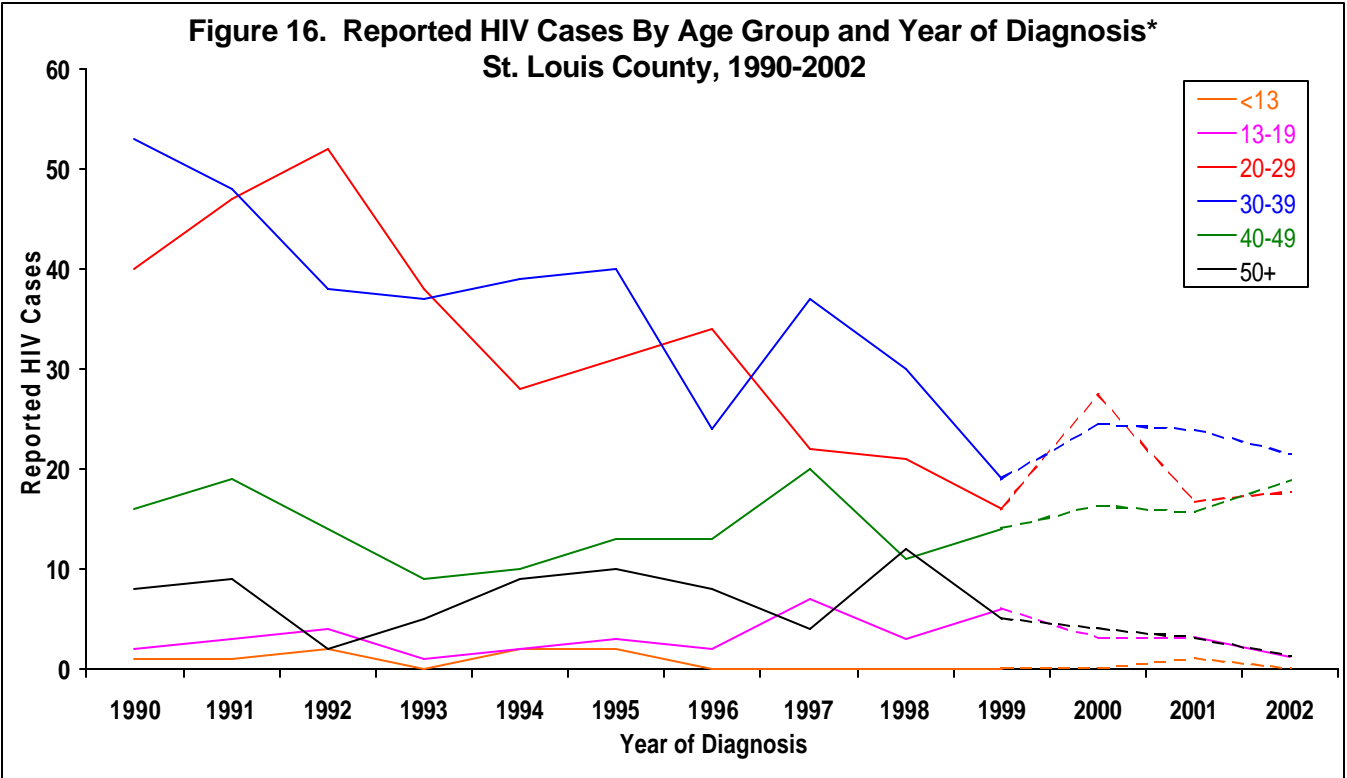


*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region



*Numbers of cases for 2000-2002, shown by the dashed lines, are adjusted for reporting delays.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Figure 17.
Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Cumulative Through December 2002

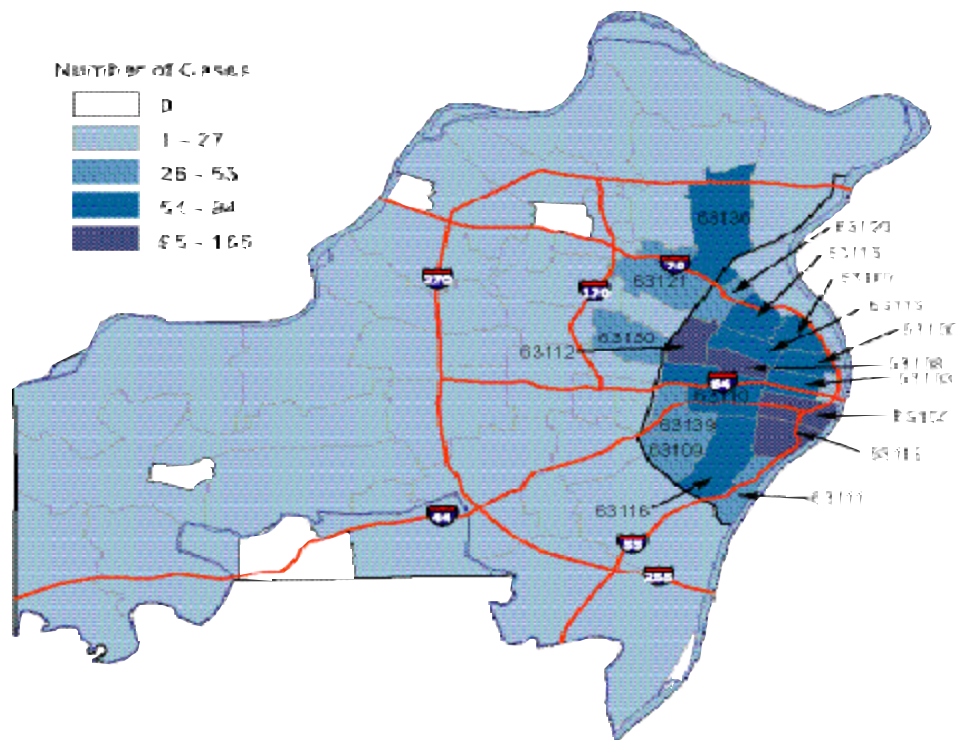
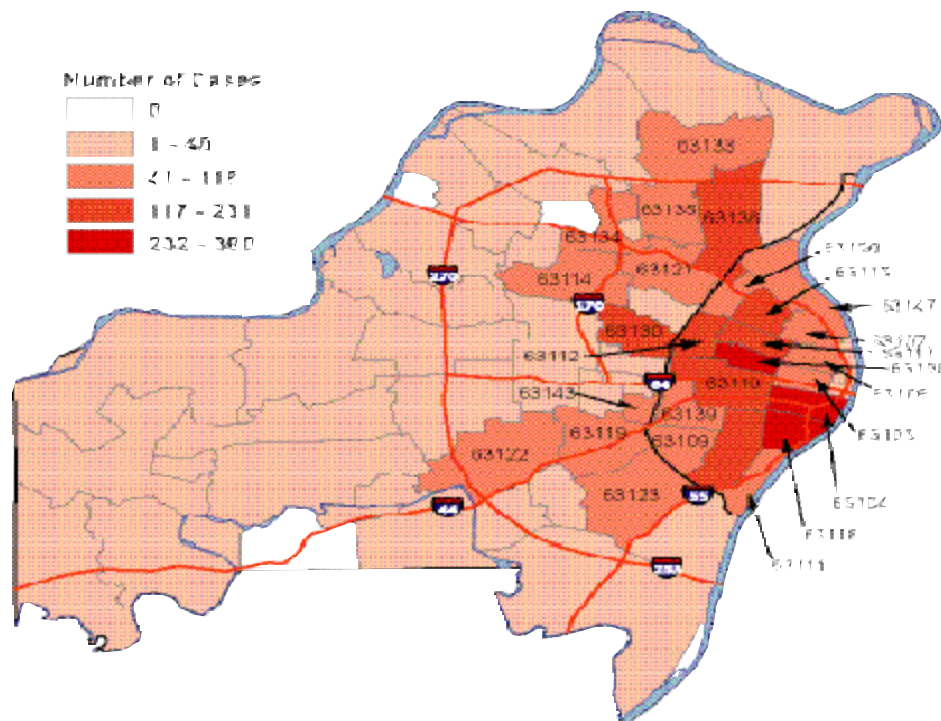


Figure 18.
Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Cumulative Through December 2002



Men Who Have Sex With Men

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 4,563 HIV Disease cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 69.5% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 4,563 HIV Disease cases, 3,256 (71.4%) are AIDS cases and 1,307 (28.6%) are HIV cases.
- The 3,256 AIDS cases make up 72.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region. In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 95 (52.5%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- The 1,307 HIV cases make up 62.0% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region. In 2002, of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 62 (47.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 80). Here it is estimated that approximately 3,325 (74.4%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 122 (68.2%) of the 179 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 1,412 (67.5%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 89 (67.4%) of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in MSM.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, white men comprise 55.8%, black men 41.7%, and Hispanic men 1.7%.
- White men comprise 61.0% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, black men 37.7%, and Hispanic men 1.1%.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.4%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black MSM, the largest proportion of cases (43.7%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. Among Hispanics, the largest proportion (50.0%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 6.4% of HIV cases in black MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.5% in whites).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 23% of these men (15% of white men and 35% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that the actual percentages may be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 1,307 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 851 (65.1%) were from St. Louis City, 385 (29.5%) from St. Louis County, and 40 (3.1%) from St. Charles County. The remaining cases were from the other counties in the HIV region (each of these counties reported less than 20 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, black men make up 45.7% and 40.0%, respectively.

Trends

- During 1990-2002, the annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM generally decreased through the year 2000. In 2001, approximately 140 new HIV cases are estimated to have been diagnosed, an increase of about 25 cases from the preceding year, and which included increases in diagnosed cases in both white and black MSM. In 2002, that estimate of new HIV cases in MSM in St. Louis HIV region is 132, a decrease by about 8 cases from the preceding year.
- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 80), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (67.5%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (74.4%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a decreasing proportion are MSM.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 11. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	32	(51.6%)	730	(55.8%)	50	(52.6%)	1,987	(61.0%)
Black	22	(35.5%)	545	(41.7%)	43	(45.3%)	1,226	(37.7%)
Hispanic	5	(8.1%)	22	(1.7%)	2	(2.1%)	36	(1.1%)
Other/Unknown	3	(4.8%)	10	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.2%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	62	(100.0%)	1,307	(100.0%)	95	(100.0%)	3,256	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	11	(1.5%)	35	(6.4%)	1	(4.5%)	47	(3.6%)
20–29	212	(29.0%)	238	(43.7%)	7	(31.8%)	459	(35.1%)
30–39	339	(46.4%)	179	(32.8%)	11	(50.0%)	534	(40.9%)
40–49	132	(18.1%)	70	(12.8%)	2	(9.1%)	207	(15.8%)
50+	36	(4.9%)	23	(4.2%)	1	(4.5%)	60	(4.6%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	730	(100.0%)	545	(100.0%)	22	(100.0%)	1,307	(100.0%)

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	445	(52.3%)	389	(45.7%)	11	(1.3%)	851	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	218	(56.6%)	154	(40.0%)	10	(2.6%)	385	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	37	(92.5%)	1	(2.5%)	1	(2.5%)	40	(100.0%)
Jefferson County	17	(94.4%)	1	(5.6%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(100.0%)
Franklin County	11	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	2	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	730	(55.6%)	545	(41.7%)	22	(1.7%)	1,307	(100.0%)

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 342 HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 5.2% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 342 HIV Disease cases, 270 (78.9%) are AIDS cases and 72 (21.1%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 4 (2.2%) have, to date, been identified as MSM/IDUs. In 2002, of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, one (0.8%) has, to date, been identified as MSM/IDU.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 80). It is estimated that approximately 275 (6.2%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 75 (3.6%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 72 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 44.4%, and black men make up 52.8%.
- White men comprise 52.2% of the 270 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and black men make up 47.4%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and black MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.8% and 36.8%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 45% of these men (39% of white men and 51% of black men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 72 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 54 (75.0%) were from St. Louis City and 13 (18.1%) from St. Louis County. The remaining cases were from 2 other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported <5 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, black men made up 61.1% and 30.8%, respectively.

Trends

- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in MSM/IDUs has generally been decreasing since the early 1990s. During each of the past three years, approximately 3-4 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs have been diagnosed. Only one case of HIV in MSM/IDUs has been reported in 2002.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	0	(0.0%)	32	(44.4%)	4	(100.0%)	141	(52.2%)
Black	1	(100.0%)	38	(52.8%)	0	(0.0%)	128	(47.4%)
Hispanic	--	--	1	(1.4%)	--	--	1	(0.4%)
Other/Unknown	--	--	1	(1.4%)	--	--	0	(0.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	1	(100.0%)	72	(100.0%)	4	(100.0%)	270	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13-19	2	(6.2%)	3	(7.9%)	5	(6.9%)
20-29	11	(34.4%)	13	(34.2%)	25	(34.7%)
30-39	14	(43.8%)	14	(36.8%)	29	(40.3%)
40-49	5	(15.6%)	6	(15.8%)	11	(15.3%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	2	(5.3%)	2	(2.8%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	32	(100.0%)	38	(100.0%)	72	(100.0%)

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	19	(35.2%)	33	(61.1%)	54	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	9	(69.2%)	4	(30.8%)	13	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	--	--	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	--	--	--	--	1	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	32	(44.4%)	38	(52.8%)	72	(100.0%)

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 436 HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.6% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region). Of these 436 HIV Disease cases, 309 (70.9%) are AIDS cases and 127 (29.1%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 14 (7.7%) have, to date, been identified as IDUs. In 2002, of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (1.5%) have, to date, been identified as IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 (on page 80). It is estimated that approximately 314 (7.0%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 136 (6.5%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in IDUs.

Who

- Table 17 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black males comprise 44.1% of the 127 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; black females make up 25.2%; white males 17.3%; and white females 12.6%.
- Black males comprise 40.1% of the 309 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; black females make up 26.5%; white males 19.1%; white females 11.3%; Hispanic males, 2.3% (7 cases); and Hispanic females, 0.6% (2 cases).
- Table 18 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white male, black male, white female, and black female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (59.1%, 51.8%, 43.8%, and 46.9%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 127 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 89 (70.1%) were from St. Louis City, 23 (18.1%) from St. Louis County, and 7 (5.5%) from St. Charles County. The remaining 8 cases were from Jefferson, Franklin, and Lincoln Counties.
- Table 19 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU HIV cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, blacks made up 82.0% and 65.2%, respectively.

Trends

- The annual number of diagnosed HIV cases in IDUs generally decreased from 1993 to 1998, increased slightly in 1999, and subsequently remained stable at approximately 11 diagnosed cases in both 2000 and 2001. The number dropped drastically to 2 in 2002.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 17. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	2	(100.0%)	22	(17.3%)	4	(28.6%)	59	(19.1%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	56	(44.1%)	4	(28.6%)	124	(40.1%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	--	--	7	(2.3%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	16	(12.6%)	3	(21.4%)	35	(11.3%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	32	(25.2%)	2	(14.3%)	82	(26.5%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.6%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	2	(100.0%)	127	(100.0%)	14	(100.0%)	309	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13-19	1	(4.5%)	1	(1.8%)	3	(18.7%)	1	(3.1%)	6	(4.7%)
20-29	8	(36.4%)	10	(17.9%)	5	(31.3%)	5	(15.6%)	29	(22.8%)
30-39	13	(59.1%)	29	(51.8%)	7	(43.8%)	15	(46.9%)	64	(50.4%)
40-49	0	(0.0%)	11	(19.6%)	1	(6.2%)	7	(21.9%)	19	(15.0%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	5	(8.9%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(12.5%)	9	(7.1%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	22	(100.0%)	56	(100.0%)	16	(100.0%)	32	(100.0%)	127	(100.0%)

Table 19. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	16	(18.0%)	73	(82.0%)	89	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	7	(30.4%)	15	(65.2%)	23	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	7	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(100.0%)
Franklin County	4	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(100.0%)
Jefferson County	3	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	37	(29.1%)	88	(69.3%)	127	(100.0%)

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2002, a total of 817 HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents. These cases make up 12.4% of all reported adult/adolescent HIV Disease cases in the region. Of these 817 HIV Disease cases, 433 (53.0%) are AIDS cases and 384 (47.0%) are HIV cases.
- In 2002, of the 181 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 21 (11.6%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. In 2002, of the 132 HIV cases reported, 18 (13.6%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 105 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 184 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the “Other/Unknown” exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (i.e., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 2 on page 80. It is estimated that approximately 459 (10.3%) of the 4,471 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases and approximately 34 (19.0%) of the 179 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 451 (21.6%) of the 2,092 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases and approximately 36 (27.3%) of the 132 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2002 were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 20 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Black females comprise 53.3% of the 433 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 18.9%; black males 16.6%; and white males 9.5%. Four heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics.
- Black females comprise 59.1% of the 384 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; black males make up 17.4%; white females 16.7%; and white males 4.9%. Two heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in Hispanics.
- Table 21 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female and black female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.8% and 40.1%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among black male and white male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (35.8% and 36.8%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 384 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 224 (58.3%) were from St. Louis City, 132 (34.4%) from St. Louis County, 13 (3.4%) from Jefferson County, and 11 (2.9%) from St. Charles County. Four other cases were reported from the remaining counties in the region.
- Table 22 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, blacks make up 87.9% and 70.5%, respectively.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 2 (on page 80) a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (21.6%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (10.3%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons an increasing proportion are heterosexual contacts than in previous years.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 20. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2002*, and Cumulative Through December 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2002*		Cumulative		Reported 2002		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	0	(0.0%)	19	(4.9%)	2	(9.5%)	41	(9.5%)
Black Male	2	(11.1%)	67	(17.4%)	3	(14.3%)	72	(16.6%)
White Female	6	(33.3%)	64	(16.7%)	3	(14.3%)	82	(18.9%)
Black Female	10	(55.6%)	227	(59.1%)	12	(57.1%)	231	(53.3%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	18	(100.0%)	384	(100.0%)	21	(100.0%)	433	(100.0%)

*HIV cases reported during 2002 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13-19	0	(0.0%)	3	(4.5%)	8	(12.5%)	38	(16.7%)	49	(12.8%)
20-29	4	(21.1%)	22	(32.8%)	28	(43.8%)	91	(40.1%)	148	(38.5%)
30-39	7	(36.8%)	24	(35.8%)	14	(21.9%)	69	(30.4%)	116	(30.2%)
40-49	4	(21.1%)	12	(17.9%)	8	(12.5%)	22	(9.7%)	31	(8.1%)
50+	4	(21.1%)	6	(9.0%)	6	(9.4%)	7	(3.1%)	14	(3.6%)
St. Louis Region Total.....	19	(100.0%)	67	(100.0%)	64	(100.0%)	227	(100.0%)	384	(100.0%)

Table 22. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2002

Geographic Area	White		Black		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	25	(11.2%)	197	(87.9%)	224	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	34	(25.8%)	93	(70.5%)	132	(100.0%)
Jefferson County	10	(76.9%)	3	(23.1%)	13	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	11	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	--	--	--	(0.0%)	4	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	83	(21.6%)	294	(76.6%)	384	(100.0%)

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Row total includes American Indians, Asians and other cases not shown in the table/s. As such, the total of white, black and Hispanic cases shown in the table/s may not add up to the total cases.

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

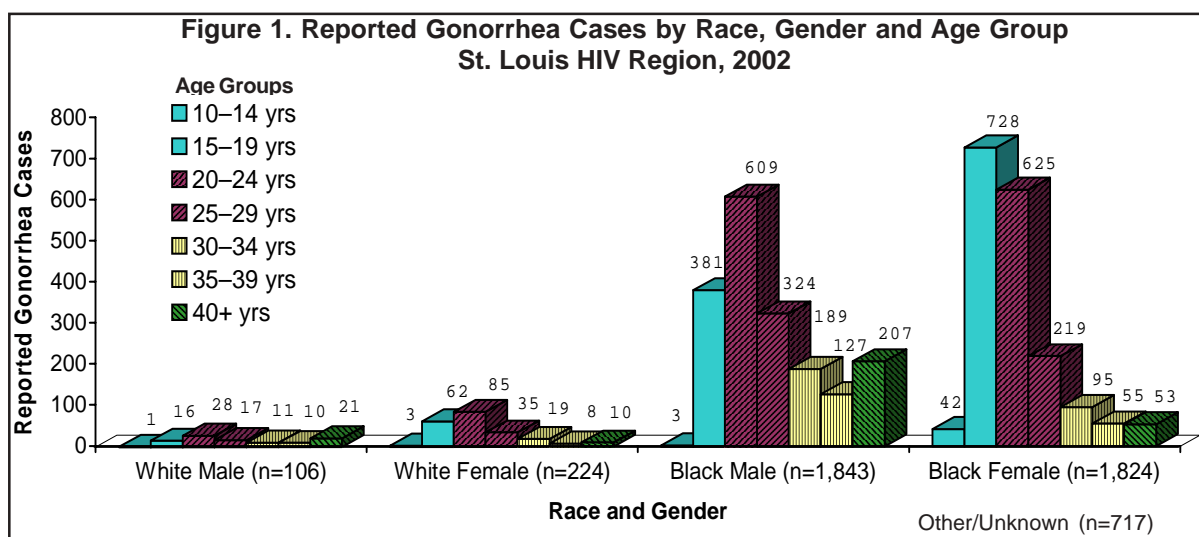
Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 4,714 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 235.3 cases per 100,000 population. Although this number is lower than the 5,192 cases reported in 2001, because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 2,175 (46.1%) were in males and 2,539 (53.9%) were in females. Among whites, a higher proportion of cases were reported in females (67.9%) than in males (32.1%). Among blacks, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (50.3%) than in females (49.7%).
- Of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 330 (7.0%) were in whites and 3,667 (77.8%) were in blacks. Thirty-three (0.7%) cases were in another racial group, and for 684 (14.5%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (958.5) was about 45 times the rate in whites (21.3), which is a very significant difference among the races.
- Table 1 on page 104 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases by race.
- Of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002, 1,510 (32.0%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 767 (42.1%) of the 1,824 black female cases, 65 (29.0%) of the 224 white female cases, 383 (20.8%) of the 1,843 black male cases, and 17 (16.0%) of the 106 white male cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,737 (58.1%) were from St. Louis City, 1,793 (38.0%) were from St. Louis County, and 95 (2.0%) were from St. Charles County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 5-51 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported gonorrhea cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (786.1). This rate is not only the highest in the region or the state, but also highest among cities of >200,000 population in the U.S. According to CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report, St. Louis City ranked number one for incidence of gonorrhea among big cities. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported gonorrhea cases by race from 1992-2002. The 4,714 gonorrhea cases reported in 2002 represented a 9.2% decrease from the 5,192 cases reported in 2001. This decrease is primarily due to the decrease in black cases.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	330	7.0%	21.3
Blacks	3,667	77.8%	958.5
Other/Unknown	717	15.2%	--
Total Cases	4,714	100.0%	235.3

Table 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	2,737	58.1%	786.1
St. Louis County	1,793	38.0%	176.4
St. Charles	95	2.0%	33.1
Jefferson	51	1.1%	25.8
Franklin	27	0.6%	28.8
Warren	6	0.1%	24.5
Lincoln	5	0.1%	12.8
Total Cases	4,714	100.0%	235.3

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2002

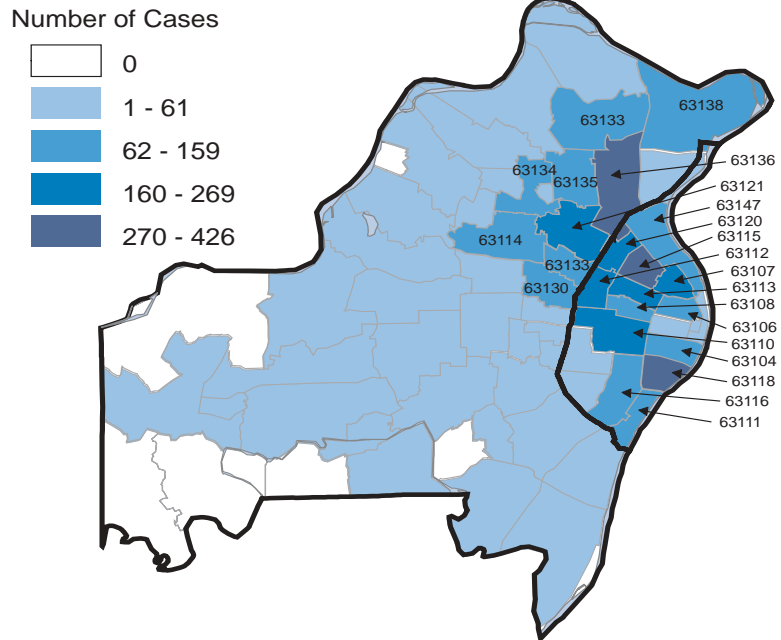


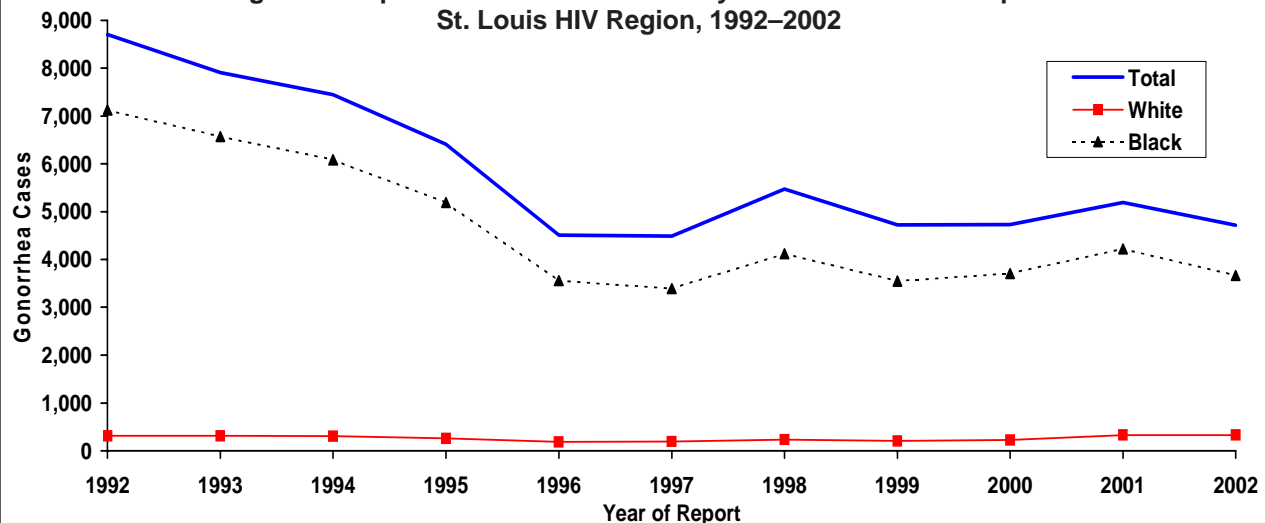
Table 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	2,737	100.0%	786.1	107	3.9%	70.1	2,260	82.6%	1267.8
St. Louis County	1,793	100.0%	176.4	135	7.5%	17.3	1,356	75.6%	701.5
St. Charles County	95	100.0%	33.1	33	34.7%	12.3	37	38.9%	484.6
Jefferson County	51	100.0%	25.8	33	64.7%	17.1	4	7.8%	295.4
Franklin County	27	100.0%	28.8	16	59.3%	17.5	7	25.9%	793.7
Warren County	6	100.0%	12.8	4	66.7%	17.0	2	33.3%	420.2
Lincoln County	5	100.0%	24.5	2	40.0%	6.3	1	20.0%	147.7
St. Louis HIV Region	4,714	100.0%	235.3	330	7.0%	21.3	3,667	77.8%	958.5

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report St. Louis HIV Region, 1992-2002



STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

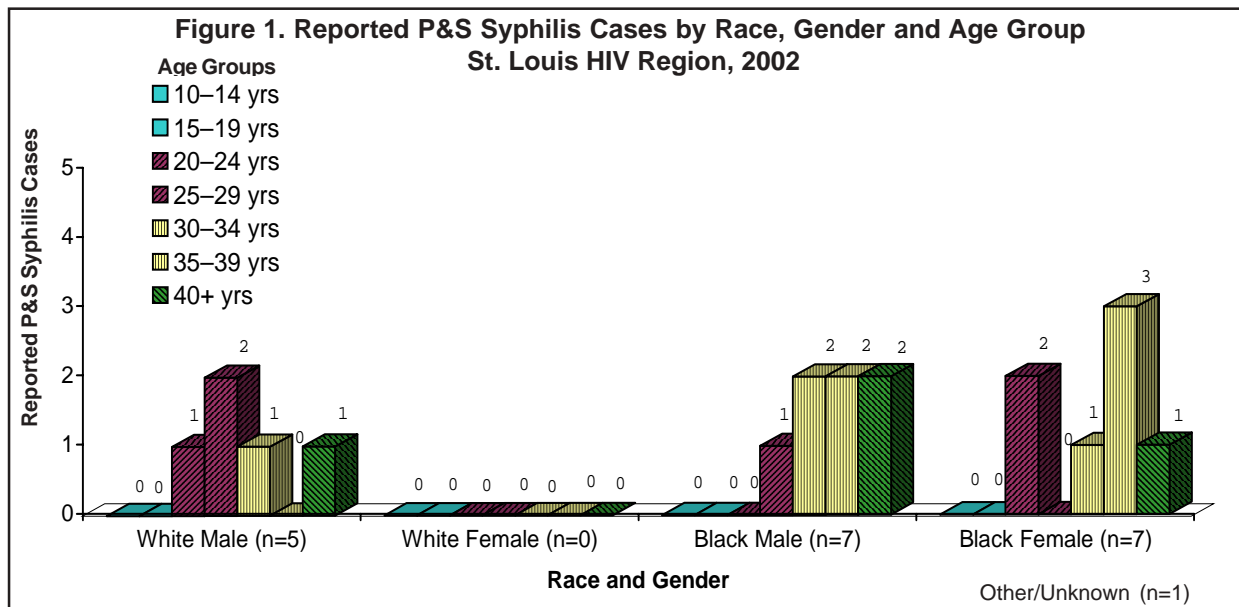
Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 20 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 1.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 20 P&S cases reported in 2002, 13 (65.0%) were in males and 7 (35.0%) were in females.
- Of the 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2002, 5 (25.0%) were white and 14 (70.0%) were black. For 1 (5.0%) case, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (3.7) was about 12 times the rate* in whites (0.3).
- Table 1 on page 106 shows the numbers and rates of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by race.
- Of the 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2002, none were reported in teenagers.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported, 13 (65.0%) were from St. Louis City, and 7 (35.0%) were from St. Louis County. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (3.7). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by race from 1992-2002. The 20 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in 2002 represented a 25.0% increase from the 16 cases reported in 2001.
- The 5 primary and secondary syphilis case reported in whites in 2002 represented a 400.0% increase from the 1 case reported in 2001. The 14 primary and secondary syphilis cases reported in blacks in 2002 remained the same as the number of cases reported in 2001.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	5	25.0%	0.3
Blacks	14	70.0%	3.7
Other/Unknown	1	5.0%	--
Total Cases	20	100.0%	1.0

Table 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	13	65.0%	3.7
St. Louis County	7	35.0%	0.7
Total Cases	20	100.0%	1.0

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Zip Code Area St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2002

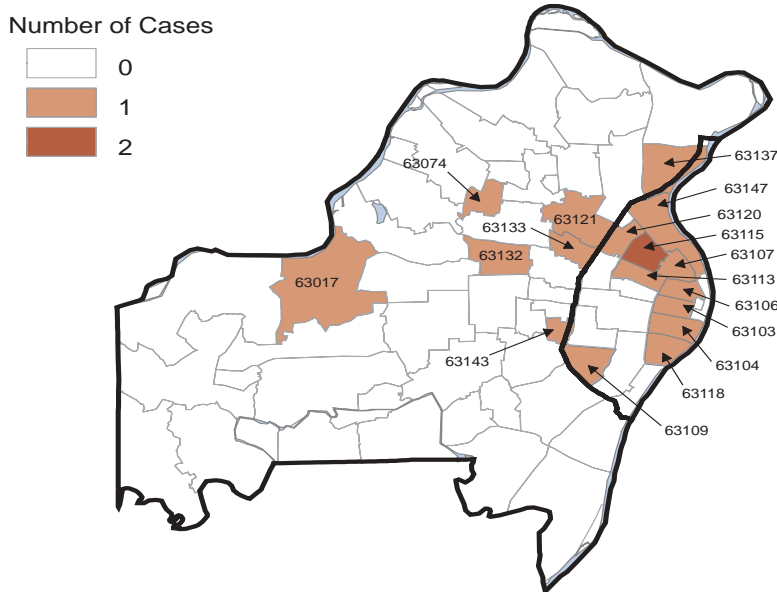


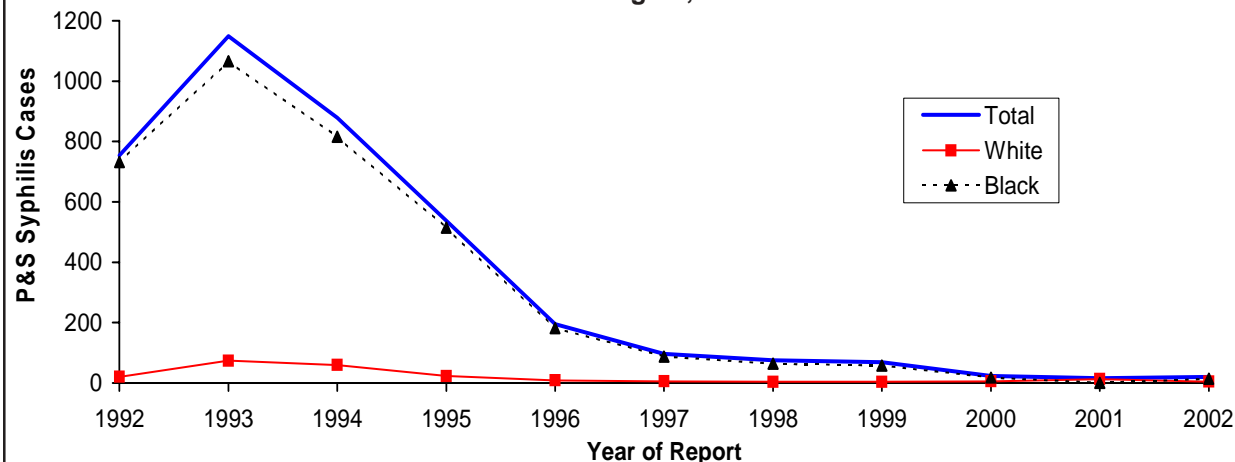
Table 3. Reported Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	13	100.0%	3.7	4	30.8%	2.6	9	69.2%	5.0
St. Louis County	7	100.0%	0.7	1	14.3%	0.1	5	71.4%	2.6
St. Louis HIV Region	20	100.0%	1.0	5	25.0%	0.3	14	70.0%	3.7

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2002



Congenital Syphilis: 1 Congenital Syphilis case was reported in the St. Louis HIV Region in 2002

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

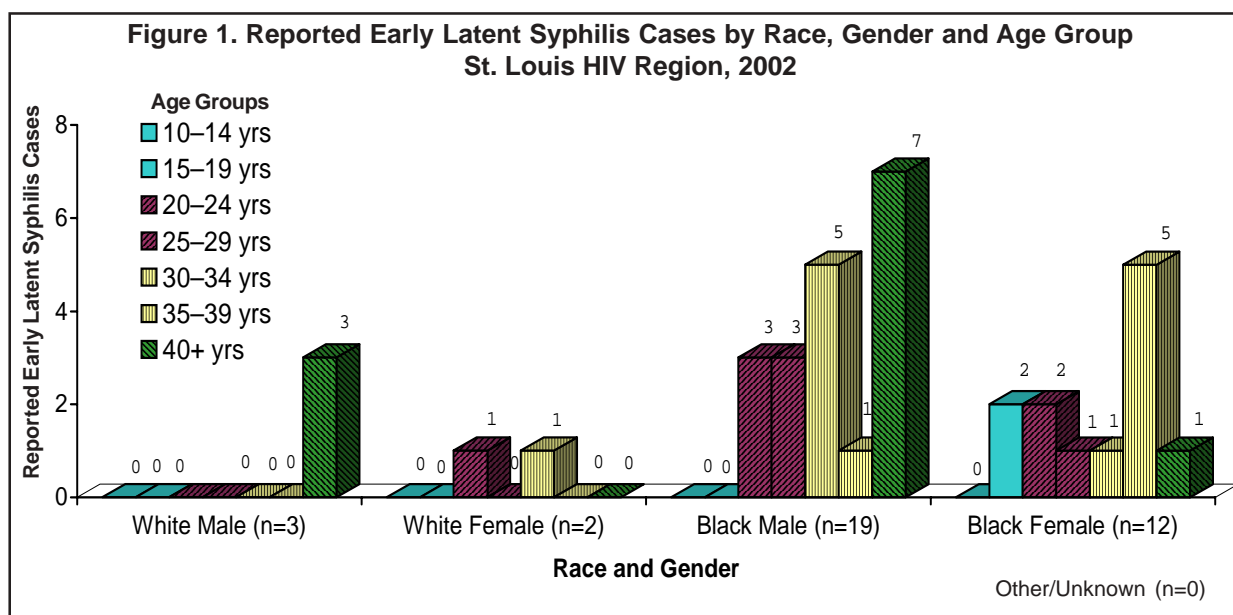
Early Latent Syphilis

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 36 cases of early latent (duration of less than 1 year) syphilis were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 1.8 cases per 100,000 population.

Who

- Of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 22 (61.1%) were in males and 14 (38.9%) were in females.
- Of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 5 (13.9%) were in whites and 31 (86.1%) were in blacks.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (8.1) was about 27 times the rate* in whites (0.3).
- Table 1 on page 108 shows the numbers and rates of reported early latent syphilis cases by race.
- Of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002, 2 (5.6%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 2 (16.7%) of the 12 black female cases.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 36 early latent syphilis cases reported, 23 (63.9%) were from St. Louis City and 13 (36.1%) were from St. Louis County. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing reported cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported early latent syphilis cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (6.6). Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported early latent syphilis cases by race from 1992-2002. The 36 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2002 represented a 63.6% increase from the 22 cases reported in 2001.
- The 5 early latent syphilis cases reported in whites in 2002 represented a 150.0% increase from the 2 cases reported in 2001. The 31 early latent syphilis cases reported in blacks in 2002 represented a 55.0% increase from the 20 cases reported in 2001.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

**Table 1. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race
St. Louis HIV Region, 2002**

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	5	13.9%	0.3
Blacks	31	86.1%	8.1
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	36	100.0%	1.8

**Table 2. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by
County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002**

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	23	63.9%	6.6
St. Louis County	13	36.1%	1.3
Total Cases	36	100.0%	1.8

*Per 100,000 population

**Figure 2. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and County, 2002**

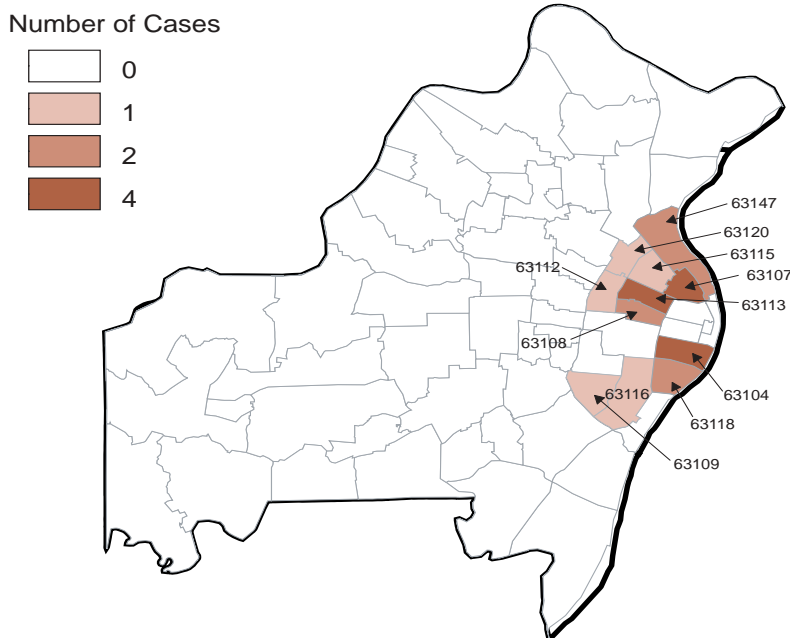


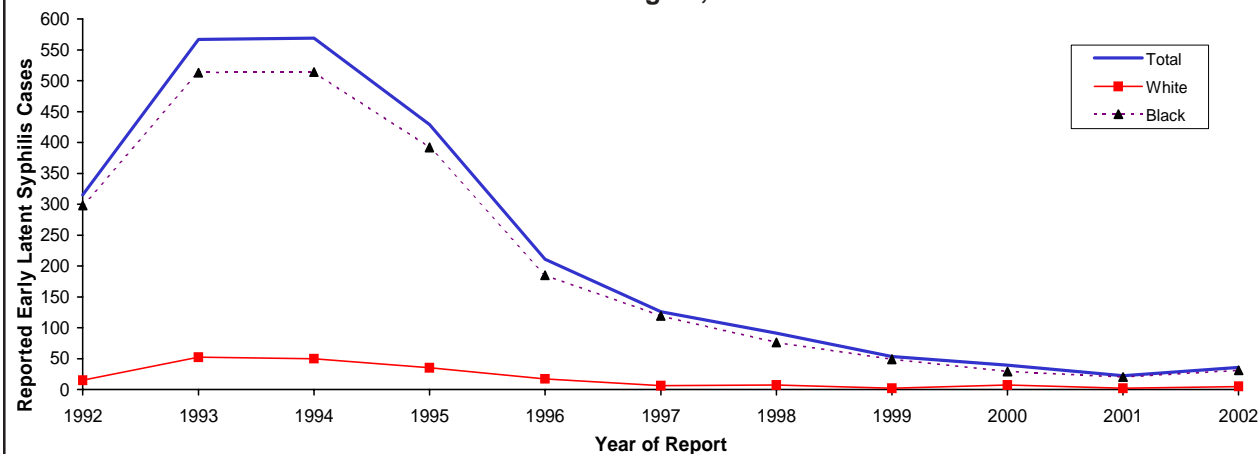
Table 3. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	23	100.0%	6.6	3	13.0%	2.0	20	87.0%	11.2
St. Louis County	13	100.0%	1.3	2	15.4%	0.3	11	84.6%	5.7
St. Louis HIV Region	36	100.0%	1.8	5	13.9%	0.3	31	86.1%	8.1

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

**Figure 3. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Year of Report
St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2002**



STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

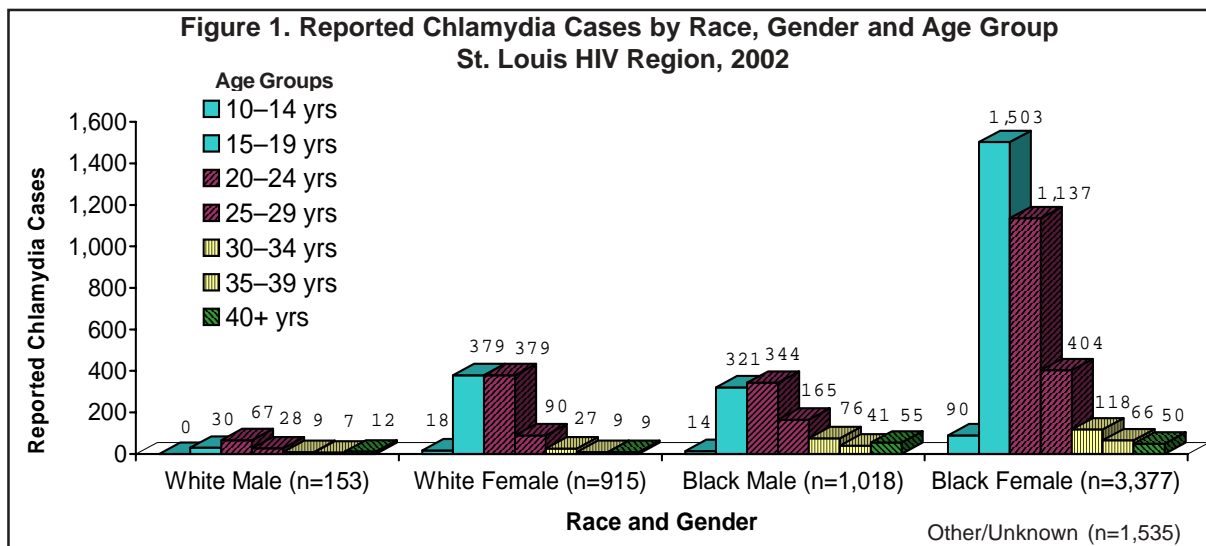
Chlamydia

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2002, 6,998 cases of chlamydia were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region; the corresponding rate was 349.3 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.

Who

- Of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,381 (19.7%) were in males and 5,617 (80.3%) were in females. This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, it is expected that the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 1,068 (15.3%) were in whites and 4,395 (62.8%) were in blacks. One hundred eight (1.5%) cases were in other racial groups, and for 1,427 (20.4%) cases, race was unknown.
- The rate* of reported cases in blacks (1,148.7) was about 17 times the rate* in whites (69.0).
- Table 1 on page 110 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases by race.
- Of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported in 2002, 3,044 (43.5%) were in teenagers. Teenagers made up 1,588 (47.0%) of the 3,377 black female cases, 398 (43.5%) of the 915 white female cases, 335 (32.9%) of the 1,018 black male cases, and 30 (19.6%) of the 153 white male cases. Clearly the incidence of chlamydia is disproportionately high among black teenaged females in the St. Louis HIV Region.
- Figure 1 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and black males and females.



Where

- In 2002, of the 6,998 chlamydia cases reported, 3,202 (45.8%) were from St. Louis City, 3,000 (42.9%) from St. Louis County, 415 (5.9%) from St. Charles County, and 236 (3.4%) from Jefferson County. The remaining counties in the region each had from 20-80 cases reported. Cases were reported from all of the region's counties. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of cases reported from each county. Figure 2 is a map showing cases by zip code area for St. Louis City and St. Louis County.
- The highest rate of reported chlamydia cases in 2002 was in St. Louis City (919.6). According to CDC's 2002 STD Surveillance Report, St. Louis City ranked 5th for incidence of chlamydia among cities of >200,000 population in the U.S. Table 2 shows rates of reported cases for the region's counties. Table 3 shows rates of reported cases by race and county.

Trends

- Figure 3 shows trends in reported chlamydia cases by race from 1992-2002. The 6,998 cases reported in 2002 represented an 11.3% increase from the 6,286 cases reported in 2001. The increase was proportionate among whites and blacks.

*Per 100,000 population

STD Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1,068	15.3%	69.0
Blacks	4,395	62.8%	1148.7
Other/Unknown ...	1,535	21.9%	--
Total Cases	6,998	100.0%	349.3

Table 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	3,202	45.8%	919.6
St. Louis County .	3,000	42.9%	295.2
St. Charles	415	5.9%	146.2
Jefferson	236	3.4%	119.2
Franklin	80	1.1%	85.3
Lincoln	45	0.6%	115.6
Warren	20	0.3%	81.5
Total Cases	6,998	100.0%	349.3

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area, St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2002

Number of Cases

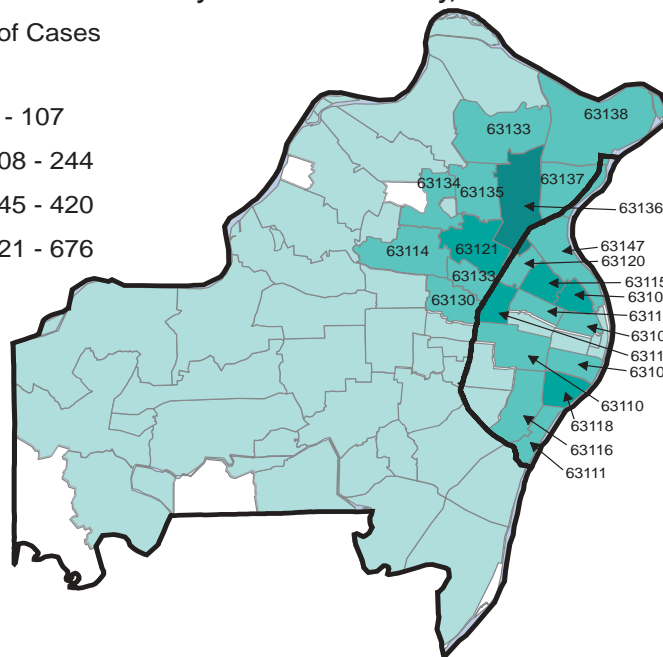
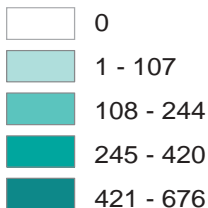


Table 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race and County, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002

County	Total			White			Black		
	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**	Cases	%	Rate**
St. Louis City	3,202	100.0%	919.6	179	5.6%	117.2	2,312	72.2%	1296.9
St. Louis County	3,000	100.0%	295.2	365	12.2%	46.7	2,012	67.1%	1040.8
St. Charles County	415	100.0%	146.2	252	60.7%	93.8	61	14.7%	799.0
Jefferson County	236	100.0%	119.2	171	72.5%	88.6	6	2.5%	443.1
Franklin County	80	100.0%	85.3	58	72.5%	63.4	2	2.5%	226.8
Lincoln County	45	100.0%	115.6	29	64.4%	77.5	1	2.2%	147.7
Warren County	20	100.0%	81.5	14	70.0%	59.5	1	5.0%	210.1
St. Louis HIV Region	6,998	100.0%	349.3	1,068	15.3%	69.0	4,395	62.8%	1148.7

**Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 5, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report, St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2002

